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DANCING MALA

Vyjayanti Mala, the well-known film star is a dancer of note. She has brought to the screen the glamour and gaiety of the terpsichorean art. Here she is seen in a dance sequence in A. V. M's classic "Ladki" in an alluring pose.

Medicos Hail Kinsey Report

SEE PAGE 3

More Sex Appeal In Her Whispery Voice Than In Other Shapely Figures

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

VETERAN Hollywood sound technician shoved June Allyson into the upper romantic stratosphere by claiming her whispery voice contained more sex appeal than most gals shapely figures.

"She has the most alluring larynx I've ever heard," said Conrad Kahn, "and I've heard a lot of 'em. Its the most both vibrant and sensuous and a greater male attention-getter than Jane Russell."

June, however isn't too sure about the vocal accolade.

"It sounds sort of silly to me," she said, "But if that's what they call it, it's ok with me.

"The funny part is, that when I first started out as an actress I was told that my acting was fine, but I'd have to do something about my voice.

"Maybe it's a good thing I didn't change it much." June's voice has been likened to many things over a period of years. Admirers have said it has a "little girl" quality but in this—era of atom-velocity—sex appeal such a quality could be the kiss of death to an actress.

Sticking to his theme, Kahn declared that although the diminutive blonde with whom he is working on the set of MGM's "Executive Suite," has a figure as well as a voice to rave about. She exemplifies what a woman can accomplish through mastery of the voice.

He added: "Very few actresses have the flexibility of larynx which runs the gamut of romantic fervour. Miss Allyson is the only one in the films today who can do it.

"Greta Garbo used to do it. So did Ethel Barrymore in her youth. As soon as either of these women started talking, every single male within hearing distance plunged into frenzied mental activities.

"What these girls do to their male audiences, Kirk Douglas, Charles Boyer and Maurice Chevalier do to the women.

"Boyer and Douglas don't have to whisper sweet nothings to have the girls sighing in their theatre seats. They could read the phone book and get the same results.

"As for Miss Allyson, she has nothing to worry about as long as she doesn't keep her mouth shut."

A catalogue sent out by a large mail-order firm found its way to an isolated farmhouse. In a few days the mail-order people received a laboriously written letter asking about a farm implement.

A typewritten answer was promptly dispatched, to which came this aggrieved reply: "You don't need to print your letters to me. I can read writin'."

Copper's Weekly.

WEEK-END FUN

A Chicago businessman was consulting his lawyer about collecting a $500 debt owed to him by an out-of-town friend.

"Have you a note or anything proving he owes you the money, so that we can sue?" inquired the lawyer.

"No, not a thing."

"Then the thing to do is write to him and ask him for the $3,000 he owes you."

"But he owes me only $500!"

"Precisely: he will write and tell you so, and then we will have proof to go to court with."

*

At a time when organized crime was going strong, a wealthy St. Louis woman received a letter telling her to leave $5,000 in a specified garbage can or her husband would be encased in concrete and thrown into the river.

Instead of the money she deposited in the garbage can a note reading. "I do not have the $5,000, but your proposition interests me."

*

During the gold rush days in California, when women were scarce and babies a rarity, the men became lonely and longed for familiar, everyday sounds.

One night a troupe came to the opera-house and everyone in town attended in the finest clothes available. It was a gala occasion and the audience was on the alert, prepared to enjoy it to the fullest.

At last the musicians piled in and began to play the overture. Just at that moment a baby somewhere in the house began to cry. The mother was covered with confusion and hastily rose to leave the hall when and old miner in the back bellowed out, "Stop the music and let us hear the young'un. I ain't heard a baby cry in two years." The other men in the audience cheered and clapped their hands, and the musicians became silent while the baby cried lustily.

My back-fence neighbour and I are on the best of terms — he uses my power-mower, I borrow his tire jack, and so on. So I was nonpulsed at his attitude the other day when I asked for the loan of his wheelbarrow.

"Sorry," Harris told me flatly. "Can't lend it."

"Why not?" I demanded.

"I want to use it to fix the roof."

"But you don't fix a roof with a wheelbarrow!" I pointed out.

"Well," said Harris philosophically, "when you don't want to do a thing, one reason is as good as another."

*

Irish Tenor John McCormack never disappointed his followers. One day, when he was to sing an opera in Italy, he came down with a slight cold. However, he insisted on playing his role.

Everything proceeded smoothly until he came to a passage in which he had to sing a high note that was now beyond his reach. McCormack did not admit defeat, however. He signalled the conductor. There was a blare from the orchestra. McCormack threw back his head, opened his mouth and reached for the high one. The crowd went wild. When it was over, the tenor bowed and smiled—for only he knew that he had uttered not a sound while the orchestra played.

*

Arturo Toscanini happened to enter a friend's music room while the recording of a Beethoven symphony was being played. The conductor listened for a moment, then suddenly went into a rage.

"Stop it! Stop it!" he cried. "The strings must play 'legato'!"

"But it is your own recording," the friend pleaded.

"I don't care whose it is!" shouted Toscanini. "It is all wrong!"

George Gershwin, in his e... years as a successful song w... wired the great composer ... Stravinsky: "Want to study ... you. How much do you charge?"

Stravinsky wired back: "... much money do you make ... year?"

Gershwin replied: "About ... hundred thousand dollars."

Quickly came another wire fr... Stravinsky: "Am on my way ... take lessons from you. How ... do you charge?"

*

The late Musical Theorist J... seph Schillinger once wrote a ... position in three-part counter-po... and had his audience guess ... who the composer was. After ... guesses that ranged from Beet... ven to Bizet, he would reveal ... nature of the music.

The composition was a proje... tion of the business curve from ... financial pages of *The New Yo... Times*, which showed the fluctu... tions in wholesale prices of certa... products. Schillinger traced ... price curve on graph paper ... then assigned proportionate val... in musical intervals for every ... of the graph. The melody corre... ponded to the curve.

Although the music was charm... ing and enthusiastically receive... by listeners it actually represent... ed a combination of melodies ba... ed on the Chicago grain market... the sale of corn in Nebraska, and ... the Georgia sugar-cane exchange.

PASSING PAGEANT

By K A M

HOW long, O Lord, how long.—Pandit Nehru's wail at the inordinate delay in holding the Political Conference in Korea, at a Bombay meeting.

As long as the overlords of the UN wish it to be delayed. His is not to reason why. His is but to do or die, or, at best, to bid goodbye.

*

Britain has gone one better than McCarthy. — Says Fenner Brockway on British Guiana muddle.

John Bull, in his career of about a millenium, has always gone one better than most countries of Europe After all U.S.A. is a democracy of a couple of centuries standing—a mere babe before granddad.

*

The Christian Democratic newspaper "Koelnische Rundse" suggests that Britain should give up British Guiana—the 'step child' of the British Colonial Empire.

Britain would never agree to go, going, gonna from British Guiana. Churchill of the Bull dog tenacity and ferocity would never consent, as he believes in holding what he has and in not liquidating the Empire.

*

Are today's fathers neglected?—Caption of a press article.

That all depends on the bank balance of the fathers. But we have certainly neglected our grand fathers and great, great (ad inf.) fathers whose noble heritage we've all almost forgotten and forsworn.

*

Hungry stomachs bring about bloody revolution, and if we want to avoid it we must solve our food problem.—Said Shri G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament at Anand Agriculture Institute.

More than a century ago, Napoleon said to the same effect, viz. that the army marches on its stomach. Everybody knows that. It's the duty of the Government to see no food problem arises by giving jobless jobs which bring food to their very door.

*

The Egyptian Minister of National Organisation said he was firmly convinced that it was completely impossible to reach an agreement with Britain. The two countries were always NEARING a successful conclusion and still NEVER COMING to the successful conclusion.—Press report.

Britain in her present mood can well afford to treat Egypt like a modern Tantalus who, as soon as he saw water and fruits close at hand, found they always receded from his grasp. Egypt can only wait for Nemesis.

*

A Weligama message of 11th October says a resident there who had applied for a permit to cut down two dying jack fruit trees, nearly two years ago, has received his permit just a few days back.

The head of the Permit Department seems to be a arboriculturist-cum-humanitarian, whose sympathies extend even to all living beings. He did not grant permit soon, probably he wanted to see if the trees were actually dead before one was granted.

*

Mr. Archer V. Dias, speaking on the World Day for Animals, at Panadura, said: 'Eat the jack fruit, it is a sinless (sic) tasty substitute for the animal flesh."

The jack fruit is coming into its own. Unfortunately it is not growing wildly like Jack's beanstalk in the fairy tale. It is a very bulky fruit, its the veritable King Kong of the fruit family.

*

Courtesy week was celebrated throughout India enthusiastically. —News item.

It was all only one-week show. From the opinions of passengers we have received it seems the pre-Courtesy Week conditions now prevail! From Courtesy to Curt there seems to be shortest cut.

*

In Monte Carlo you get training How to be a Snob.—A news item.

Only fools may require training on how to be a snob. Anyone can act like one if he wants to. What we all want is to be trained up how to stomach a snub cheerfully.

*

In Kuwait oil is cheap, but water costly.—A news item.

In India's most parts water is dear, but oil is dearer still, as it is much used as grease to-er-soften the palms, in all walks of life.

*

Wild Animal Day was observed throughout the world on October 4 last.—A news item.

So far so good. That was just for the dumb animals. What about the crores of human beings who suffer wrongs and humiliations dumbly. The need for a 'Dumb Humans Week' is obviously suggested.

*

A wrestler of Barara, a village near Agra, was caught hold of by a ghost, by the neck, and was mercilessly assaulted.—A news item.

In our supposed Ram Rajya if ghosts get an upper hand and roughly handle, ever. wrestlers, like mavalis of the unknown world, what about the mere man. King Kongs, Samys, and Goldsteins must take up this challenge.

*

Nearly 75 p.c. of the drugs mentioned in the British and other pharmacopoeias grow wild in India.—A news item.

They may grow wild in India, but the moment they reach Blighty they get 'refined' and come (home) to Bharat to be boosted in the refined terms that charm Indians—That was why Britain did not want to leave Bharat before 1947.

Hollywood Is A Bed Of Nails Says Actress

BY EMILY BELSER

HOLLYWOOD (INS). HOLLYWOOD is just a bed of nails for curby actress Cleo Moore who plays sexy movie roles all week and builds houses on Sunday.

"I've never seen so many nails in my life as I've seen since I've been in Hollywood," she said, who learned how to pound 'em when she ran her pappy's grocery store.

"It's a good thing, too," she added, "this house-building racket is a great business for a girl. Movie roles may not always pay off, but a well built house is always a thing of solidity and value forever!"

Cleo, a 22-year-old southern belle who married Huey Long's aide, Palmer, when she was 14, and divorced him two months later, has made 11 films in four years, but doesn't feel that's quite enough to keep body and mink together.

She added, wisely: "Any Hollywood 'half-wit' should have sense enough to develop a line on the side. It just happens building comes naturally to me because my father taught me how to put boards together back in Louisiana.

Cleo is on the level about doing a lot of the work with her own lily tan hands. In addition to erecting houses to sell she has helped her latter finish the Mansion they now call the old homestead in the San Fernando Valley.

"You can come out anytime and see me up to my imagination in paint," she laughed, "and you know what? Because of all the family elbow grease, we built a $20,000 house for about half that.

The bouncy blonde is just as canny about the more artistic side of her life. "I'll go along with the times," she said, "and wear a low neckline just as low and my dresses just as tight as the next girl.

"It pays. And after you attract a producer's attention you can always prove you can act—if you can act!"

"There's nothing wrong with an actress being sexy," she added, "if she can prove she has sense along with it. But sex isn't enough. Audiences have got to like you, too."

It remains to be seen if the female of the species will accept Cleo when they see her taking her scrubdown in an oversized version of the old oaken bucket in "THE NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE."

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Will Kinsey Report Lead To Early Marriages In America?

Experts Are Certain It Will Revolutionise Society

IS it merely a biologist's curiosity that has induced Dr. Alfred Kinsey to devote more than 15 years for research and produce his tome which has set the ball of controversy?

In this article, Dr. Mudd, a distinguished marriage counsellor says that next to Sigmund Freud and Havelock Ellis, Kinsey has thrown bright light on regions of darkness and supplied additional facts long needed to save foundering marriage.

THERE'S no denying many people feel that any public discussion of sexual behaviour is distasteful—that any show of interest in it is somehow shameful. I'm sure that's the attitude behind a question I'm often asked by clients and acquaintances: "Why should Dr. Kinsey—a really important scientist, isn't he——spend fifteen years of his life studying that subject?" Or I'm asked what amounts to the same question this way: "Sure, the Kinsey reports are sensational—but what good are they"?

You might be interested in my answer because I believe that most people—even those who are not upset by the reports—don't realize the great value of Dr. Kinsey's studies, writes Dr. Emily Hartshorne Mudd in "Collier's".

Professionals in the field of human emotions — whether marriage counsellors, clergy, psychologists or psychiatrists are using the Kinsey findings, using them to save tottering marriages, to rebuild wrecked lives, to prevent the anguish of millions of children whose security is threatened by divorce.

Until the appearance of the first Kinsey volume, Sexual Behaviour in the Human Male, we counsellors had to rely largely on trial and error and on our own comparatively limited clinical experience to prevent domestic tragedies and mental checkups stemming from acute sexual problems. This whole area of human experience was cloaked in mystery.

After Ellis

Dr. Kinsey threw bright light on this region of darkness. For the first time, as a result of his work, we have facts based on the systematic observation of large numbers of people; previous pioneers in the field—mainly Sigmund Freud and Havelock Ellis—had instead given detailed reports on individual cases. With the publication this month of the new Kinsey Report on the sexual behaviour of 5,940 women, we professionals are butteressed by even more scientific fact, by additional statistically valid averages and patterns.

How do we use the Kinsey material? Here's an illustration: A few weeks ago a tearful woman came to my office. "I don't know what's happening to my marriage", she said. "My husband and I are both forty years old. We've been married fifteen years and have three children, but now it looks as if we're just not meant to live together." I calmed her, and encouraged her to talk. After a couple of separate sessions with her and her husband, this story emerged:

Aggressive Sex

The husband, a salesman, was an average man with average desires—but the wife had never once responded completely in all the years they'd been married. Like many others both had an imperfect idea of the feminine physical structure, and neither understood the source of a woman's satisfaction. Without realizing what was wrong, they had allowed their relationship to build up internal tension until now it was approaching the explosion point.

The woman was a bundle of nerves because of anxiety about her marital difficulties. The husband, stung by his wife's accusations that he was too demanding, became obsessed with the idea that there was something wrong with him, that his desire was abnormal. He limited his relations with his wife—and that, along with the feeling that he was unwanted and unloved, increased his tension. He couldn't sleep at night and he lost three jobs in a brief time. His wife began to think he was a failure, inadequate in his work. By the time they came to the marriage Council, they bristled with hostility and the marriage seemed headed for the divorce courts.

We believed that the key to the tangle was the couple's conviction that the husband was abnormal and we spent a full session discussing with him the pertinent facts of Dr. Kinsey's Book on the sexual behaviour of the human male. We talked over the chapters and tables showing that his desire was not excessive for a man of forty. At the end of the session, he broke into a big smile and said, "So I'm not different!"—and we knew we had much of his problem solved.

After that, we used the same Kinsey material to help the wife understand that there was nothing wrong with her husband. She began to realize how difficult it was for him to bottle up his normal feelings, and how selfish her attitude must have seemed to him. Through further counselling, she learned how she, too, could enjoy marital relations.

This couple had no other major problems, we learned, and after seven interviews we closed the book on the case. The wife had had a completed marital relationship for the first time, and she was happier and better adjusted. The husband was doing well in his new job; the marriage definitely was saved.

Of course, marriage problems are not always about sex—and even when they are, the Kinsey Report is not a magic wand. But, as you can see, it's often a tremendous help, when combined with our usual talking-it-out process.

'Abnormal' Behaviour

Besides helping us directly in our work with patients, Dr. Kinsey has widened the scope of our thinking by challenging many of our old theories with fact — principally regarding what we used to consider "normal" and "abnormal" behaviour. He has given us so much new data that we are forced to think more, work harder, before we classify a case in any specific category.

I remember one man in particular, a twenty-seven-year-old engineer who came back from his honeymoon in a state bordering on hysteria. He and his wife were deeply in love, but he had been unable even to begin marital relations with her. "What's the matter with me"? he kept asking. His wife hurt and puzzled, wondered. "What sort of man did I marry—or is there something wrong with me?" He couldn't eat or sleep, and I could see the beginnings of a sanitorium case shaping up.

The younman had a complex of problems, all stemming from his ignorance of sex. His few experiences before marriage had frightened him and filled him with a sense of guilt.

There seldom has been a patient more susceptible to the Kinsey figures. We showed him that the various experiences he considered wrong or shameful actually are undergone by 80 per cent or more of the male population—and that nearly two men in five have at least one climactic homosexual experience at some time between adolescene and old age. We relied on Dr. Kinsey to convince him that nearly all these men after that brief lapse, go on to live normal married lives.

The young engineer reacted with the "So there's nothing really wrong with me" response at the end of the very first session. After just three more sessions—during which we gave him more facts, helped him talk out his problems and built up his confidence —he reported that he and his wife were beginning to have adequate marital relations and both were obtaining satisfaction. His acute tension was gone, and it was hard to believe that just a few weeks before he was a man on the verge of a mental crack-up.

Mental Stimulation

The new Kinsey Report on women is much more. It is crammed with information which never until now has been collected on such a statistically sound basis. There is, for example, a chapter on the Physiology of Sexual Response, which, if it were read by all men, might cut dramatically the work of marriage councils. It would teach husbands facts about marital relations that many of them never knew and it would show them how their wives—with the correct physical stimulation—can enjoy those relations as much as they themselves do. Another chapter, Psychologic Factors in Sexual Response, can do much to make husbands and wives better understand one another by teaching them that each needs different 'mental' stimulation for a mutually satisfying experience.

Besides using the Kinsey Report on women as a yardstick for the average we also will use it more broadly—to educate people. Such education is badly needed. There are many wives who consider their husbands unfaithful because they are aroused by outside stimulation, such as pictures of other women.

Dr. Kinsey's new report will show these brooding wives that nearly all men react strongly to nudity, thoughts of other experiences and so on—and that these mental stimulations help the man respond to his wife as his immediate love object.

I can think of many occasions in the past when the new Kinsey

(Continued on Page 22 Col. F

Indian Film Star—III

Star-dancer Kamini Kaushal, the front rank film star who plays the leading role in Shahensha.

WOMEN THEN & NOW

How times change! Today it is considered a great compliment for a woman to be told she looks like a film star. In my childhood the worst thing that could be said of a gentle-woman was that she dressed like an actress!

—MRS. D. TEMPEST in Women's Own.

*

Women will wear anything that some manaic designer thinks up. Now they're wearing those weird-shaped spectacle frames that make a girl look like she's hanging by the corners of her eyes!

—W. A. BAKER in Reveille.

*

First they started smoking cigarettes. Then they started wearing slacks. Now women are smoking pipes and cigars.....

So many are taking to the pipe habit that a special lightweight pipe is being marketed for women. And sales are soaring.

They are being smoked even in the swanky drawing-rooms of Park Lane, Mayfair, and Chelsea.

For it's become "the thing" for elegant ladies to be seen at cocktail parties sucking the slender stem of a cherry-coloured briar.

Such is the demand for ladylike pipes that a London shop has started specialising in the sale of pipes for women.

The manager said: "It was a challenge, but we have now been able to produce an elegant pipe for ladies for 30s."

—ARTHUR REDFORD in Weekly Mail.

Usha Kiran, one of the most popular stars in the film world plays the leading role in "TANHAI"

*

I was startled to see while riding on the London Underground a young woman smoking a miniature pipe. Not one of the other passengers took any notice, apart from raising an eyebrow before politely looking the other way. English imperturbability is legendary on the Continent; and I was delighted to come across such a perfect example! But why the pipe—was this a joke, or some current fad?

—GEORGES BRISSARD in Everybody's Weekly.

TIME: The one thing that doesn't fly when you try to kill it.

—Pathfinder.

HIGH SOCIETY: The upper crust made from crumbs and held together by dough.

—The Vagabond.

American Star Talks Of 'Guys' And 'Blokes'

WHEN GLAMOUR GOES OUT AND WRINKLES COME

LONDON, (INS).

SONGSTRESS VIVIAN BLAINE said "she will turn hoofer for the Queen when she takes part in the Royal Variety Command Performance".

Miss Blaine, one of the most popular American bundles ever to land in Britain, said she was "thrilled" at the opportunity to perform before Queen Elizabeth in the annual gala variety show to raise money for charity.

By **Albert Ruben**

The star of the hit musical "Guys and Dolls" said she will do three numbers. She described one as "a big production number."

"I'm a singer and a comic," she laughed, "but in this number I'm going to dance, too. It will be a real old-time song and dance routine — and with a chorus of 14 yet."

Miss Blaine said that in a second appearance she will wear a $5,000 white mink stole when she sings her show-stopping "Guys and Dolls" number, "Take Back Your Mink."

Turning to the musical in which she starred for two and one-half years on Broadway before coming with the show to London. Miss Blaine said she was amazed at the way British audiences "are able to understand the American idiom."

PRETTY LOCAL SHOW

"Some of the show is pretty local to 47th Street and Broadway", she pointed out. "We used to wonder what Londoners would think of the song about a 'floating crap game.'"

Whatever they think, she noted, "the folks here seem to follow the show fine."

The musical is based on Damon Runyon characters — "Sky" Masterson, Nathan Detroit, "Brandy Bottle" Bates and, of course, Adelaide, the man-hungry blonde from Brooklyn played by Miss Blaine.

She admitted, however, that she knows of several persons "who had to go back three or four times to digest it."

One three-time visitor to "Guys and Dolls" is Princess Margaret. Miss Blaine thought the Princess is too well versed in things American to have had trouble understanding the show.

Miss Blaine's explanation: "It's a great show, and the Princess linked it well enough to come back and bring the rest of her folks."

Margaret was accompanied on her third visit to the musical by her mother, Queen Mother Elizabeth.

Expressing her opinions with the same gusto with which she puts over a song, Miss Blaine told what she thought of the British Royal Family, British men and British fashions.

WONDERFUL BEINGS

The Royal Family may be pleased to know it has won Miss Blaine's unreserved approval. "They're just wonderful human beings."

Especially wonderful, as far as Miss Blaine was concerned, is the Duke of Edinburgh. She was convinced the Duke will "go down in history as a great man."

Batting her outsized blue eyes, Miss Blaine offered her opinion of British men. It was the same opinion she had of American men and, presumably, of all men from Borneo to Nome.

"In the States they're 'guys', here they're 'blokes,' somewhere else they're something else. I like men generally. I never have trouble getting along with men."

She had some reservations, however, when it came to the Englishman's preference for bowler hats, tightly fitting suits and rolled umbrellas.

"I think those outfits look fine on the men here," she said. "They seem to go with their demeanours. But somehow I don't think English styles are right for American men. I know if my guy got into one of those outfits it would look like a borrowed suit."

Her "guy" is her husband, Many Frank, who is also her manager, agent and business partner.

"It sounds strange," explained Miss Blaine, "but it works."

She said that the role of Adelaide was her first chance to play comedy. Previously, she played straight singing parts in films and on the stage.

"I was always the girl who sat in the window, sang a pretty song and got kissed by a pretty boy." She said she would like to continue playing comedy. "I'd like to stick with it as long as I have the ability to make people laugh. If you start out as a glamour girl eventually the glamour goes and the wrinkles come. But as long as you can give the people a chuckle there is always a place for you in the business."

Today's Girls Want Love And Not Money

If you want to win the girl, but can't promise her financial security, don't let it bother you a bit.

Go right ahead and put in her nice little head the idea that you'll be able to understand her —all through life.

According to the "Chicago Daily News," that's the advice given by Dr. Ernest Dichter, New York psychologist.

It's just a segment of the new way of thinking in this country, the psychologist said.

"Americans have abandoned their rags-to-riches ideals for happiness. Today, they're more interested in being happy and in having fun than in financial success."

This big change in attitude started during World War II and is becoming sharper, Dr. Dichter declared.

"People have learned that you never get to the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Something always interferes. Now they say to themselves: 'Have fun while you can.'"

Doctor Dichter said his studies show the average person has four basic desires:

To be understood.
To have emotional security.
To be loved.
To be recognized.

IT IS COSTLY TO DIE

Estate Duty Lays ITS HEAVY HAND On Ducal Fortune

By Fred Smith

LONDON, (INS)

DEATH may force the dismemberment of an estimated $160,000,000 ducal fortune founded three centuries ago on a young wife's dowry.

Hugh Richard Grosvenor, 72-year-old 2nd Duke of Westminster and reputedly Britain's richest man, died on April 19. Today his family is fighting to prevent a break-up of the Duke's enormous estate which may be necessary to meet heavy inheritance taxes, perhaps as high as $56,000,000.

The Duke's will has yet to be published, and his financial interests were so extensive it may take lawyers three to five years before the full extent of his fortune is revealed. A $280,000,000 figure has even been mentioned.

In a bid to save his estate from being broken up on his death, the Duke of Westminster had for many years been increasing his holdings of agricultural land. That normally bears a death duty of 44 per cent compared with other property on which death duty rises as high as 80 per cent.

ONLY WAY OUT

There was only one way sure, the duke could posthumously beat the tax collectors. Property given away at least five years before death is not taxable. But if the duke had transferred the property to his two daughters or other relatives within the five years before his death his estate would still have to pay the taxes.

The ducal estate includes some of the most valuable land in Britain with a vast acreage and properties spread over the counties of Cheshire, Norfolk, Westmorland, Lincolnshire and Shropshire.

In addition there are big property holdings in Wales, Scotland, Canada, Australia and Africa.

The most valuable part of the Duke's property, however, was his London estate which included 600 acres of London's richest rent-producing land. Most of Grosvenor Square, where the U.S. Embassy is, was owned by him. This 600 acres alone was valued at $56,000,000 before World War II hiked land values.

The foundation stone of this great ducal fortune was laid in 1676 when a young farmer's daughter, Mary Davis married Thomas Grosvenor. Mary's dowry included some fields outside the than small London city. The Grosvenor fortunes prospered over the centuries. These fields today contain part of present-day London's Mayfair and West End districts on which expensive apartment houses have been built and business firms have offices.

A fabulous figure between the two world wars, the Duke once took a pack of 200 foxhounds and 20 horses to France to hunt wild boar. Such acts, coupled with continent-touring trips in luxury yachts, helped keep the Duke in the news during the 1920's.

He had also been an outstanding soldier. During World War I the Duke led an armoured car swoop across 240 miles of desert to rescue British prisoners.

Although much of his London real estate was used for expensive apartments, the Duke also let valuable land at token rent to permit the building of low-rent apartments for workers.

Shortly before his death the Duke embarked on a new venture, building on blitz-flattened property in London vast blocks of apartments for middle-class families.

He had also begun a big reaforestration programme on his estates.

FOUR TIMES MARRIED

The late Duke was married four times. He is survived by two daughters but left no son to inherit the Dukedom. A son by his first wife died at the age of six.

Only a month before his own death the Duke's first cousin and heir presumptive, Captain Robert Grosvenor, died.

The new Duke is William Grosvenor, a 59-year-old bachelor cousin of the late Duke. A semi-invalid since childhood, the new Duke of Westminster lives in the country in retirement.

INVALID HEIR

Although he cannot attend race meetings one of his hobbies is following the ponies—from a distance. He can name most winners of important races since the dawn of horse-racing and also give their peigrees. His other hobby is the raising of pedigree ducks.

The new duke is not overwhelmed by his sudden title and prestige.

"The late Duke was very kind. I shall endeavour to follow his example." was all that he would say.

BATTLE FOR BRASSIERES

LONDON, (INS).

NO more purchase tax on corsets and brassieres" was the battlecry of 1,000 aroused members of the Durham County Women's Institute.

The case for removal of the tax on foundation garments was stated by Mrs. J. A. Morrison in a few well-chosen words:

"They are not worn to keep up abreast with fashion, but for purely health reasons. We should bring pressure to bear in no uncertain manner that we strongly object to a tax on health."

Another delegate credited foundation garments with providing mental, rather than physical, health. She said they were an aide to morale and gave a woman the right attitude to life.

In brief, she added, corsets and brassieres give m'lady the "feeling that she is well cared for."

Queen's Tutor Pawns Her Wedding Ring To Raise Money To Buy Food

LONDON, (INS).

A seamstress who once worked in Buckingham Palace and helped Queen Elizabeth win a prize for sewing revealed she had pawned her wedding ring to buy food.

But, she added, "I don't want the Queen to know about me. It might worry her, and she has enough worries already."

The seamstress is Mrs. Margaret Mullinder, 70-year-old crippled widow now living in a tiny Eastside London tenement apartment. Mrs. Mullinder said she receives no Palace pension and has only her old-age pension and relief grants amounting to $7.70 weekly.

The walls of her little apartment are adorned with portraits of British Royalty and framed letters in Queen Elizabeth's handwriting. The fingers that once taught the young princess are still mimble and occasionally the old widow turns out a delicate piece of needlework for sale to neighbours.

Mrs. Mullinder said: "I remember teaching Princess Elizabeth to make a scarf that won a needlework prize. I can still make a few extra shillings with my needlework. But times are hard.

"Last week I was hungry. I had eaten no breakfast and the cat had licked up all the milk—so I pawned my wedding ring for 11 shillings to buy food until my weekly pension was due.'

Mrs. Mullinder has appealed to no one for help. The proud old seamstress insists on saving 28 cents each week to provide a private burial when she dies. She explained:

"I've worked in Buckingham Palace. I'll not be buried by the State."

A chap was trying to sell an elephant to a friend for £50.

"But I don't need an elephant", the friend protested.

"Look", explained the pachyderm peddler, "with this elephant, you can haul trees around your home."

"But I have a small home with only one tree."

"Okay, but remember, that for £50 you'll have an animal that can give your kids a ride, or you can use him to advertise your business."

The prospect pointed out that he had no kids and no business. Then, to clinch the elephantastic proposition, the seller declared, "I'll tell you what. It so happens I have three of these elephants. I'll let you have 'em all for $100."

To which the friend quickly replied, "That's more like it! It's a deal!"

—JACK BENNY *(Tales of Hoffman).*

Pink Colour Brings Glow To Bedroom

By Olga Curtis

NEW YORK, (INS).

MADAME, would you like to look younger and prettier? Simplest thing in the world, says decorator Mary T. Luscher.

Just paint your bedroom pink.

"We put little girls in pink because it makes them look pretty," explained Miss Luscher. "Big girls should follow the rule. Pink is the one colour that flatters a woman throughout her life."

Painting a bedroom pink, Miss Luscher maintains, is the best way to get all the benefits of pink flattery. "We have to make living rooms and kitchens fit our public lives—for entertaining, working and display. But the bedroom is the room in which we relax. It's the room in which a woman feels womanly. And it should be pink, the one colour that makes a woman look younger and prettier immediately."

You can prove this point, Miss Luscher said, by trying a simple light test. Look at yourself by the light of a lamp with a white or dark shade. Then put a pink bulb on the lamp and take another look.

"The wrinkles disappear, your skin takes on a rosy, pearly look, the outlines of your face soften, and it's all due to that pink glow," she declared.

Miss Luscher, who headed the decorating departments of two of New York's biggest department stores before she opened her own shop, has tried her "pretties of pink" theory on hundreds of women. She says it always works.

"Unfortunately, most women think pink is either too girlish or too old-fashioned. They also worry about whether their husbands will think it's too frilly. But men love it—because they like a woman to be feminine. Men really like the effect of pink—which is why pink hats never go out of style.

Miss Luscher, with a pink bow topping her brown hair, has been expounding her theory for two days at the National Home Furnishing show in New York. Her room display is pink all over—pink walls, pink bedspread, pink chairs—accented by deep blue to underline the feminine scheme.

She likes deep blue accents for a pink room shared by husband-and-wife; cocoa accents for a teen-ing girl's pink room—a little touch of mystery with her relaxation.

"I never suggest light blue because it's a cold colour. Yellow makes most women look sickly. And light green is a combination of blue and yellow.

"But pink is a wonder colour. Even if you don't have a bedroom give yourself a pink bathroom or a pink closet. It'll remind you how nice it is to be feminine, just like wearing a lacy slip under a tailored suit."

Old Masters Inspire Salome

No Fiction

The name Salome is no fiction, it is historical truth as revealed in Jewish history. She was the daughter of Herodias by her first husband Phillip Herod. Salome bewitched the king by her dancing and the dance of the seven veils is peculiarly entrancing.

After her clever plan to help her mother to get rid of John, the Baptist, she induces the King, to give her the head of the great preacher of the coming of the Messiah on a silver platter. She succeeds.

A great film has been brought into being with this historical background. Even more so, the producers have tried to be most authentic in their presentation of many of the scenes.

Frantic search was made for the paintings of great artists and 11 such paintings were discovered in museums all over the world, especially in Europe.

Gustave Moreau seems to have been particularly interested in the Salome story and his interpretation has been admired as authentic all over the world.

Characters

CENTRE PICTURE: "The Apparition" by Gustave Moreau. The head appears in front of Salome, while she dances. The brilliant lines, shining as it were, completely dazzle everyone around.

LEFT BOTTOM: This beautiful production is to be found in the Museum of Aix. It is a French painting of the XVI century, but it is of the German school. The picture depicts Salome presenting the Head of John, the Baptist to Herod.

BOTTOM RIGHT: The Museum at Toulouse possesses this beautiful and costly piece of art. It is a XVI century painting from the German School of Art. It shows a scene from the story of John, the Baptist.

Columbia Pictures have taken great pains to produce the film version with as much exactness as possible. They have been more modernistic, but these pictures will help you to compare the scenes in the film.

THE time is near when the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan must make up its mind about its future. The legislature to be elected shortly will frame a constitution and arrange for a plebiscite. Will it link up with Egypt or the Commonwealth?

Sudan To Write New History

THE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan may not long remain either Anglo or Egyptian. The time is rapidly approaching when it must make up its mind about the future and that time may be after the rainfall.

BY EMIL LENGYEL

The region is now in the process of acquiring self-government, as more and more public functions are transferred to the sons of the soil from the present administration, largely British. Soon there will be a popular election to produce the Sudan's constituent legislature. It will frame a constitution and arrange for a plebiscite on the ultimate future of the Sudan. This will lead to self-determination within three years of the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, concluded on Feb. 12, 1953.

The Sudan will, no doubt, choose independence. What kind of independence will it be? Some of the Sudanese want to maintain some links with Egypt the neighbour to the north. The river Nile is a common link between the two countries. Others would prefer independence within the framework of the British Commonwealth.

This decision is important not only for the people of the Sudan. "Africa's Keystone" would be a proper description of this region, centrally located in the midst of other vitally important territories.

One of its neighbours is Libya, taking her first steps towards independence, and also France's equatorial colonial empire. Across the Red Sea, the Sudan looks at blazing Saudi Arabia. The Sudan lies athwart the British empire's vital Cape to Cairo overland line from north to south, and across the Sudan lies also the Western world's great horizontal lifeline between the Atlantic and the Indian oceans.

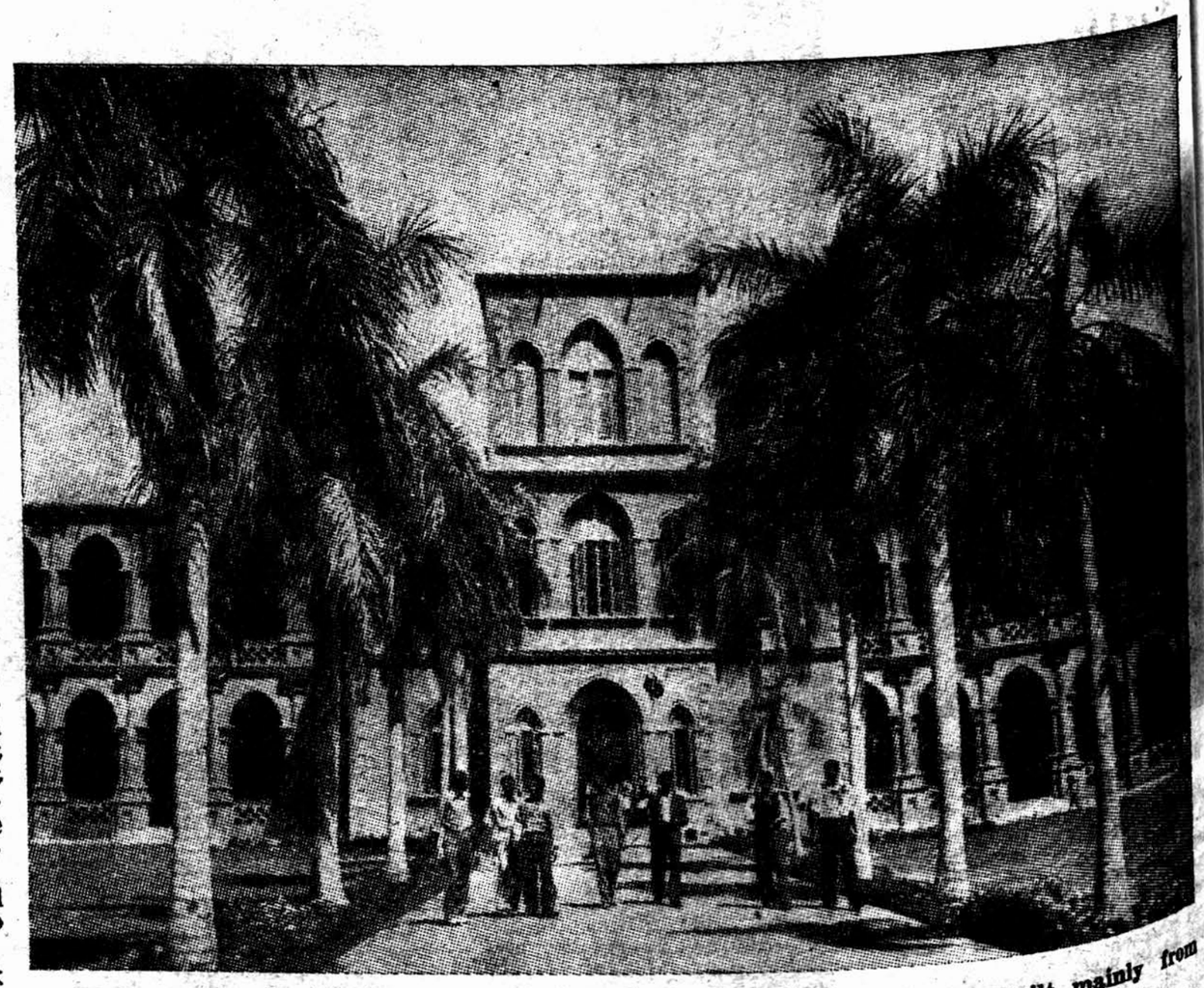
Cairo Forces Pace

For half a century the Sudan has been "Anglo-Egyptian," far more "Anglo" than Egyptian. It was Egypt that precipitated the events that will lead to the Sudan's independence. Cairo tore up the Anglo-Egyptian joint rule arrangement on October 15, 1951, proclaiming Farouk I, until then only King of Egypt, also King of the Sudan.

A year ago 'bad boy" Farouk lost his two jobs, but Egypt continued to press for solution of the Sudan question. The treaty was the outcome, and now the people of the Sudan will have to make up their minds.

It will not be easy. The country is large, about 1,000,000 square miles, and it cuts across all kinds of climatic, geographic, religious, ethnic and cultural lines. The nearly 9,000,000 population of the Sudan represents a cocktail of colours and ways of life.

Indeed, it is hard to see why this area became a unit in the first place. It looks as if all the leftovers that could not be accommodated any other way were tucked into the oversize body of the Sudan.



A view of the college building in Khartoum, capital of Sudan. This was built mainly from British funds.

Will She Join Cairo Or Go To Commonwealth

Kenya, where bush patriotism operates with terror. The Sudan is also flanked by the Belgian Congo, containing the world's largest known uranium deposits. Other neighbours are Ethiopia, ready to vault from medieval feudalism into modern times; Uganda, engaged in building up Africa's largest river valley scheme;

The Sheiks of Sudan are anxious to introduce social reforms like woman's education. Picture shows a Sheik talking to a student.

The Sudan stretches from the southern confines of the temperate zone to within three degrees north of the equator. Its northern portions belong to the peripheries of European culture, while the southern marches are parts of deep Africa. The north is part of the white world, while the south is black. In between there are countless gradations, where white and black met and merged on the banks of the hospitable Nile.

Aridity is the main trait of the north, where the great Sahara spills over into the Atmour desert of northern Sudan. Here the airplane tourist will see no human habitations for hundreds of miles. This is the land of the nomads. The majority of the people are Muslims, and they speak Arabic dialects. Their colour ranges from light cafe-au-lait to black coffee. They are proud of their free way of life, their creed and their Arabic strain.

On The Banks Of Nile

There is an intermediate region between the temperate zone and the equatorial region. Life is teeming on the verdant banks of the Nile, which attracts all forms of life to its miraculous fertility.

The Nile is the only open highway between "European Africa" and "African Africa" between the worlds of white and black. Only the strongest could establish themselves along the turgid waters which mean life to millions.

These are, indeed, the strongest people of the Sudan, working as hard as it is possible in this enervating climate.

The famous Fuzzy-Wuzzies, about whom Kipling wrote, live in the central eastern re- marketing his produce. Today he is worth some $90,000,000, the richest man in the Sudan.

As a political leader, Sar were his father's holdings restored to him, but he received large tracts of the best land and a privileged position in obtaining water rights and in gions. Their land lacks enough rain for protracted agriculture, so they are part-time farmers, part-time nomads. At one time they were also marauders and slave traders. Now they like to keep to themselves, in naughty isolation, making a living, nobody really knows how.

Somewhere around the 12th parallel north is the Sudan's Mason and Dixon line, not quite so sharp as to preclude communication between the north and south, but definite enough. To the south of this line stretches the greatest savanna region of wild and scraggly grass, fading into the tropical rain-drenched forests of th eequatorial region. This is another world, teeming with animal life, favourite location of Hollywood's wildlife movies.

This is the Country of the Blacks, Bilades Sudan. Most of the inhabitants are Negroid, not too many pure Negro, because of the intermixture of bloods along the great life artery, the Nile. The tribes speak their own African dialects, as different from one another as are the people. There is a kind of "pidgin-Arabic" which serves as the region's second tongue.

Some of the tribes in this area are extremely primitive, so that not many years ago rumours of cannibalism spread in the bush. Among some of these tribes the "kob", rainmaker, is also the "ret", ring. As long as rains are abundant he is worshipped, but when they fail he is killed. The majority of the people of this part of the Sudan are nature-worshippers, fetishits, whom the West calls pagans.

Still another world is that of the cities, especially of Khartoum, the capital. Its Gordon University college and the Kitchener School of Medicine have high standards. Many of the students of the university college are reading for external degree of the University of London. Yet, altogether there are not more than some 20,000 readers of newspapers in all the Sudan.

Internal Politics

Political consciousness is not very highly developed among the Sudanese. Where that is the situation, the masses may be disposed to follow forceful personalities. There are two such outstanding personalities in the Sudan. And since in this land religion and politics are interconnected, both of them are not only political, but also religious leaders.

One of them is the venerated leader of the Independent movement, Sir Sayid Abdel Rahman El Mahdi Pasha, briefly known as Sar. As the name of his movement indicates, he and his followers want full independence for the Sudan. It is stated, however, that Sar would like to have independence within the framework of the Common-

COURSE OF POWER POLITICS HANGS ON HER DECISION

wealth. He believes the Sudan will need the benefits of the Commonwealth countries derive from their fraternal association. The Sudanese lack the training needed by officials of an independent country, and this would be obtainable in fellow Commonwealth countries.

Sar is also the leader of the religious sect, the Mahdia, so named after his father, the Mahdi, of Divine Guide, reputed Messiah. His father waged a war of extermination against the English and Egyptians in the wars of 1881-84, at the head of his fanatic Dervishes. Victorious at first, he was eventually defeated. He died in 1885 and Sar was born a few months later.

The British administration, which eventually took over most of the administrative posts of the Sudan, kept the son out of the limelight, apprehensive that the fanatic loyalty of the Mahdia sectarians might be transferred to him. The young boy received only a poor piece of land.

However, members of the Mahdia sect did not forget him, and the administration decided to win over the son in order to be able to control the sect. This change of policy occurred during World War I, when the British needed all the friends they could gain in the strategic Nile region, so close to the Suez canal.

The story of the late Mahdi's son from that time on was one of rags to riches. Not only has he been friendly to the British. He helped create the People's party, "Umma," whose programme is independence for the Sudan. It rallied those

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 1)

BOOKS SOW SEEDS OF REVOLUTION

Authors And Thinkers Who Shaped American Way Of Life

Books sow the seeds of Revolution. Rousseau's "Social Contract" became the bible of the French Revolutionaries, who zealously mouthed the slogans of "Liberty, Equality And Fraternity".

In the following article, extracted from Saturday Review, Eric F. Goldman shows how books like "Rights of Man", "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Babbitt" shaped the thought and the American way of life.

Thomas Paine 'Rights of Man'

EVERY so often it happened. America would be rushing along, staking out farms and throwing up factories, exulting and worrying and denouncing, and suddenly somebody, facing a stack of blank paper, would touch the paper with magic. A book appeared and things were never quite the same.

A number of writings, most notably the Bible, Shakespeare's works, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution, have continuously shaped American life.

Each generation has interpreted them for its own needs and, in the course of interpreting them, has been profoundly affected by their deeper and unvarying import. Hundreds of other writings have exploded with spectacular immediate effects. Along with the books that jolted the nation for a moment and those that shaped it over its whole life came a third type, the volumes that had a substantial role in changing America during a particular period. Unlike the shapers, these books could not speak to all generations with equal force. Unlike the jolters, they permeated thought and emotion for at least a generation. Appearing at some critical juncture, they caught a latent trend and, by catching it with just the right nuances, whirled it ahead.

It is one of the fascinations of history to watch the American people turning to a writing which they wanted to make important. Sometimes they seized upon the author's central point; at other times they twisted the point or grasped a theme that he intended merely as background or corollary. They fastened on one book or moved along with many of an author's writings. They chose works by Americans and foreigners, stumbling writers and professionals, novelists, politicians, newspapermen, professors, a preacher's wife, a doctor, and an ex-gold prospector. They permitted the influence to be felt through rampant best sellers, books read only by a special section of the population, or volumes that were almost never found beyond the library of a specialist.

The process was plain at the beginning of the nation. In 1776 the colonies hesitated; a final break with the British was drastic medicine, whatever the complaints.

Into this wavering barged Thomas Paine, hawk-faced son of misfortune who had lost any sympathy he ever had for King George's Government when he was fired from a London tax office for what amounted to union activity. Paine's first venture in the colonies was setting up a seminary for young ladies, but the smoke was all around him, and this instinctive rebel soon deserted the young ladies for zestful fanning of the fire.

Paine's First Venture

"Common Sense," he called his little book in a flash of pamphleteering genius. Within three months an estimated 120,000 copies had been sold—about 8,000,000 in terms of today's population. George Washington wrote friends of the "powerful" catalysis that "Common Sense" was working; "prodigious effects," Benjamin Franklin added. "Common Sense" took a people who were moving hesitantly toward independence and hurtled them forward. More than that, for thousands of farmers, mechanics, and clerks who squinted over its fine print Paine's pile-driving words were a welcome push to identify America with ebullient, nose-thumbing democracy.

Independence came, and the ebullient democracy too. It was so bouncing that planters and commercial leaders worried whether property was safe and whether the whole rickety experiment would hold together. Under their pressure, a Constitution was written, establishing a strong national government and applying a brake to democratic surges. Promptly a good many of Tom Paine's democrats, by now experts at nose-thumbing, cocked their fingers, and the ratification of the Constitution was in danger. At the height of the debate, newspapers began carrying a series of essays signed "Publius," written mostly by the hardheaded Virginia planter James Madison, and the bastard immigrant from the West Indies, Alexander Hamilton, who had staked his extraordinary brilliance on a marriage with the New York aristocracy. The essays, known as the *Federalist Papers*, proved to be the gentleman's "Common Sense." They rallied the propertied groups to resolute support of the Constitution and projected far beyond the immediate issue the contention that government should be property-conscious and wary of majorities. In the next half-century, the *Federalist Papers* went through some forty editions, never a runaway like "Common Sense" but a steady beacon to men of substance.

Sinclair Lewis, Nobel Laureate.

Uncle Tom's Cabin

The Constitution of Publius worked. The Republic expanded its territory, massed economic power, responded to demands for political and social democracy, but always, and increasingly, came the impatient calls of humanitarianism. There were children without schools, factory women labouring sixteen hours a day, men jailed for ten-dollar debts, and, most gnawing of all, the millions of black people in slavery. In Brunswick, Maine, the wife of the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe found it harder and harder to keep her mind on sewing and cooking. She could write words that brought tears; she knew that. She was a Christian as only New Englanders of the 1850's were Christians.

And there were the insistent letters, like the one from her Boston sister-in-law which ended: "Now, Hattie, if I could use a pen as you can, I would write something that would make this whole nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is."

Between the cooking and the sewing, Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and set off an emotional outburst that has never quite found its parallel. The country, and indeed much of Western civilization, was swamped with maudlin, poignant Uncle Tom. He was versified, dramatized, set to music, made into dolls, erected into opera, used as a basis for card games. "Is this the little woman whose book made such a great war?" President Lincoln said when he met the author. The broader impact of the book, with its harnessing of Christianity and democracy into an appeal for all the disadvantaged, was reflected in the letters that kept tumbling into the Stowe home: the candle manufacturer who had been moved to found a school, the farmer who adopted a foundling, the town that hoisted taxes in order to help vagrants. And Hattie Stowe found herself the puzzled sorcerer in the unpredictable magic of books. A proper New Englander assuming order and the rights of ownership, she had actually written "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to encourage a gradual, duly-compensated emancipation.

Prime Minister Nehru during his visit to the United States in 1949 took time out to congratulate Dr. John Dewey, the world-famous American philosopher at the Hotel Commodore where the late doctor was being given a testimonial dinner on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

Spencer As Prophet

The five years of Civil War rushed the Industrial Revolution ahead decades. A nation asked to accustom itself rapidly to extremes of wealth and squalor fumbled for a doctrine and a large segment of America found it in the iron words of the Englishman Herbert Spencer. Drawing an analogy from scientific thinking of the day, Spencer maintained that successful businessmen, by virtue of their triumph in competition, had proved superior fitness and that social legislation would disrupt the "survival of the fittest" necessary for the "evolution" of society to a better form.

Spencer's role in reconciling the United States to raw industrialism was tremendous.

Thousands of the educated took a credo directly from his pages, particularly his "Study of Sociology," but more important was the way Spencer's central formula became a commonplace of sermons, lectures, editorials, and cracker-barrel disquisitions.

But industrial societies, even when run by the eminently survivable, have a way of developing depressions, and hard times ground on during six long years after 1873. For Henry George the depression was the last straw. From his thirteenth year he had worked furiously, as a delivery-boy, seaman, typesetter, gold prospector, salesman, and editor, only to find himself a defenseless nobody, unable to stave off the first blows of hard times. Somewhere out of his readings and his observation of the California land boom, George became convinced that what America needed was a single tax which would wipe out any rise in land values. In his rugless, ill-heated room George pounded into the sheets of yellow foolscap the Single Tax doctrine of "Progress and Poverty."

Publishers yawned. No doubt this was a meritorious work, the replies came, but what American book on economics had ever sold? Finally, George talked an old friend in the printing business into setting the type and D. Appleton Co. agreed to run off five hundred copies. A scattering of American reviews, a pat from the *Revue Scientifique*, and "Progress and Poverty" limped toward oblivion.

Wendell L. Willkie, author of 'One World'.

Then the Irish, who seem to have their own special arrangements with history, happened upon the volume. George's economic analyses attracted their New York leaders about as much as "God Save the King." But hadn't George found the devil in landlords, like the landlords who were oppressing Mother Eire? Soon "Progress and Poverty" was swirled aloft in a jig of praise, and thousands of Americans, Irish and non-Irish, were discovering the book which spoke of hunger and hope in prose of Biblican power.

The story of the books that helped change America winds on, into periods where too much definiteness is arbitrariness gone silly. More people were writing and more people were reading; the massed effect of groups of books emphasizing the same theme was becoming infinitely greater than the influence of any one volume. Especially after World War I, the role of new means of communication in spreading ideas and attitudes increased so much that the function of the written word became a good deal less clear. Nevertheless, books certainly continued to work away, and naming individual works of special catalytic power is something more than whimsey. My own list is:

The Rev. Charles Sheldon's fabulous parable, "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" (1897), which, in a decade swinging toward reform, may have reached as many as 20,000,000 Americans with its reformer's insistence that Christianity means not fear of God but love of the distressed.

Sigmund Freud's "The Interpretation of Dreams" (published in 1900, translated in 1913), the most widely read of Freud's books in the United States, beginning the seepage into American thinking of this corrosive of the Rational Man.

Charles Beard's "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution" (1913), the most surely directed of the many forceful books which were building the modern liberal tradition.

John Maynard Keynes's "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" (American edition, 1920), which did so much to buttress an America that wanted to have done with Wilsonian internationalism.

Enter Babbitt

John Dewey's "Human Nature and Conduct" (1922), probably the most influential of his many writings, all of which, in fields ranging from elementary school teaching to grand philosophy, brought the tonic of pragmatism to an era avid for workability.

Sinclair Lewis's "Babbitt" (1922), a backdrop to the Roosevelt Revolution, formulating for an oncoming decade a standard of what not to be.

Lincoln Steffens' "Autobiogra-

(Continued on Page 22 Col. 4)

talking of BOOKS

WAY TO POPULARITY & PERSONAL POWER

YOUR WAY TO POPULARITY AND PERSONAL POWER. By James Bender and Lee Graham. Published by the New American Library of World Literature. New York. Price 25 cents. Pages 190.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF INDIAN REPUBLIC AND ITS ADMINISTRATION. By Prof. N. K. Ray. Published by H. Chatterjee & Co. Ltd. Price Rs. 2 as 4. Pages 160.

"MORE important than intelligence or ability is the art of getting along with people" if one is to believe Dr. James Bender, Director of the National Institute for Human Relations and co-author of the fourth work under review. "Your Way To Popularity And Personal Power? The book is one in a perennial stream that marks the American obsession with making a success of life and getting along with one's fellow humans.

In a country where Dale Carnegie's "How To Win Friends And Influence People" is a near classic. I should imagine this work will be quite popular. It is straight in the Carnegie tradition and has all the usual "How to" chapters—How to learn to like people, how to know your own worth, how to avoid being self-centred, how to chart your moods, how to avoid tension, how to be a better boss, and how to be a lot of other things as well in the bargain. Ten so-called self-scoring self-improvement tests, so beloved to the hearts of American psychologists, are thrown in for good measure.

The saving grace of this book, like others of its kind, is that it is well written, entertaining and plausible. Sceptical as I am of such ballyho, at the end of the authors had nearly convinced me that they had the secret formula for popularity all cut and dried and neatly wrapped up just waiting for anybody willing to spend 25 cents and go through 200 pages or so.

On sober reflection, nowever, one wonders whether present day American psychology is proceeding in the right direction. The human personality is in the last analysis the most subjective element known to man, and to attempt to reduce it to a dogmatic objectivity could easily mean reducing all sense of real values to a trumped-up artificiality Psychology, as its great European founders understood it, is principally for the cure of the mentally sick, and not for the assertion of the personality and the ego, as the Americans seem to think. Indeed one almost seems inclined to agree with a well-known cynic that in America the only crime is to be normal!

For the rest, if you want the American answers to whether you are mature enough to make a good marriage, whether you are really popular, and if not why not, whether you are an introvert or an extrovert, and whether you suffer from an inferiority complex, do go through the book!

LATEST IN THE FIELD

It almost seems to a jaded and long-suffering reviewer that in less than five years since the Indian Constitution was adopted, every third Indian (to say nothing of foreigners, of course) has written a commentary on it. Nirmal Kumar Ray's "New Constitution Of The Indian Republic And Its Administration" is the latest in the field—just the same old stuff with nothing new in it, excepting for the fact that Prof. Ray is among the first with a commentary on the latest amendments to the Constitution that have been adopted. Incidentally, I will leave it to the author, the printers and the publishers to settle between them whether the author's name is Prof. Ray or Prof. Roy. Different spellings on the cover and the frontpiece leave honours just about even!

P. D.

Collection Of Stories

BHAGYA CHAKRA: By Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai. Price Rs. 5/8. Published by R. R. Sheth and Co. Bombay No. 2.

BHAGYA CHAKRA is a collection of three stories. These stories are not long enough to be termed novels nor short enough to be classified as short stories. They are in the writer's own words. "Long Short Novels" 'Bhagya Chakra', the first story relates how two young people meet, fall in love, hover on the verge Of separtation, and are ultimately re-united. It has the merit of being well-written, the element of suspense is exploited to the full, and the ironical situation of a man rejecting his wife without deigning to get acquainted with her, and ultimately falling in love with her unknowingly is convincingly presented.

GOOD FOR FILMS

There are more incidents in the second story, 'Jivanna Undanma The characters from the criminal world are teeming with life, and the theft and the restoration of the pearl necklace are intensely dramatic. In fact, this story with the bewitching village maiden Borsali as the heroine and the manly Champa as the hero would make a fine film. It has all the makings of a good scenario. Sunandan and Madhuri are good foils, and comic relief is provided by the cook Jata Shanker. Film producers, who always complain about the scarcity of good stories may well utilise this one.

'Sanatan Samgharshan' is a longish, and not very interesting story of a maiden in whose life extra-ordinary events happen with a very ordinary monotony. The plot is crude, and brings no credit to an experienced writer like Sjt. Desai. Even the characters fall into stock patterns and have no like of their own. Some of the incidents related strain the credulity of the reader to the utmost and give no compensating thrill in return.

This story admirably illustrates the dangers of this type of story-writing.

D. G. P.

Commercial Law

ELEMENTS OF COMMERCIAL LAW by Bhola Nath Roy. Published by H. Chaterji & Co. Ltd., Calcutta. Price Rs. 8 as 8. Pages 400.

A WAY OF LIFE IN TWO WORLDS. Talks by "Lascelles" (Through C. A. Simpson). Published by Arthur Stockwell Ltd., Devon, England. Price 8sh 6d. Pages 144.

Students of Indian Universities have for many years been indebted to Prof. Bhola Nath Roy for the clearly expressed and comprehensive textbooks in inductive and deductive logic. He has now followed this with "Elements of Commercial Law", intended to be used as a textbook in the subject by students studying for commerce degrees in Indian and Pakistan universities. A Professor, paper setter and examiner in law at Calcutta, Dacca, Banaras and Gauhati Universities, an author on legal subjects and an advocate of the Calcutta High Court, the author has the practical and academic experience to know exactly what the average student requires for his examinations.

This is what the work under review seeks to give to the student a comprehensive picture in a nutshell of the whole field of law relating to commercial transactions. The work is divided into seven main parts, dealing respectively with the Law of Contract, Sale of Goods, Partnership, Carriage of Goods, Insurance, Negotiable Instruments, and Company Law, Arbitration and Insolvency. Provisions relating to mortgage, hypothecation and charge have been included in another part, and extracts from the Registration, Limitation and Stamp Acts constitute the Index.

A word of warning about the book: It is not intended to be, and is not in any sense, an authoritative treatise on commercial law, being primarily intended as a summary, a very elementary textbook, for those who do not require more than a passing knowledge of the subject. The author himself recognizes that a summary leaves out details and at best can give only an incomplete picture, and in law more than in any other subject, incompleteness and inaccuracy are not far removed from each other.

Again many like me will feel doubtful about Prof. Roy's method of approach. Guides and easy-to-understand textbooks like the present one, offering a panacea for the evils of examinations, are becoming the vogue these days, and there is too much spoon-feeding of the Indian university student. The inevitable result is that original reading and writing are at a discount, and with that original thinking, resulting in the low-grade standardized products Indian universities are turning out today. For the rest there can be no doubt about the utility of this work!

In Two Worlds

Books believed to be dictated by the spirits of dead people are rare enough to make the reviewer sit up and rub his eyes. "A Way Of Life In Tow Worlds" falls into this class, consisting as it does of talks supposed to have been given by the spirit of a London physician, Dr. "Lascelles", who had lived in Victorian times and who supposedly makes his way at periodic intervals to a corner of London to perform seeming miracles, and to bring home to the sinning world the beautiful lessons of faith and love and the teachings of the world's great religions, Oriental and Occidental.

It appears that during his natural life, the Doctor had been an atheist; but now in his after-life, he accepts Christ as Mankind's Saviour and Guide, even though he does not support the full teaching of the Church. He claims to be as much a radical Christian as Christ was a radical Jew. To the confusion of his Christian beliefs, the worthy Doctor also adds a belief in the essentially Hindu and Buddhist doctrines of reincarnation, and claims that here are no vague messages from the Unseen, but rather teachings on subjects most vital to the growth of the human soul and personality

P.D.

HOW DEEP IS THE DEEP

Crevices Which Will Hold Mount Everest

EVER since I was a small boy and was taken on seaside holidays to Devon and Pembrokeshire the sea has always enthralled me, as it has done many others ever since man first discovered the oceans. I was never one to say with W. S. Landor's awful, blasee child "Is this the mighty ocean? is this all?" writes Christopher Forgham in John O London's Weekly.

It is not much more than a hundred years since the seas started to give up some of their secrets although, after Captain Cook's voyages, many of the old superstitions and improbabilities were gradually displaced by even greater wonders. In the last century or so the successive voyages of ocean research ships, such as the 'Beagle' and the 'Challenger', have enabled scientists to assemble a vast body of knowledge about the seas. As John Scott Douglas tells us in his chapter on "Our Cousins, the Fishes" in 'The Story of the Oceans' (Muller, 15s):

Only by digesting texts, scientific reports and the latest data of oceanographers could anyone even begin to grasp the enormous, yet admittedly incomplete, mass of factual information about the swarming multitudes of oceanic fish. And even this becomes outdated from day to day as the findings of past marine surveys are further classified—a staggering never-finished work. Existing knowledge is so far from complete that at least a hundred new fish speciments are discovered yearly."

BEST SELLERS ON SEA

And there is, of course, the same embarrassment of riches about all the other aspects of the oceans.

That this interest in the sea is widespread is shown by the fact that there have been several best-sellers in recent years dealing with ocean life, and there is nothing more certain in publishing than the fact that where one publisher blazes a trail others will follow. The two books under review illustrate this. 'The Story of the Oceans' is concerned with the oceans in general and its range is as wide as the title suggests, while Dr. Gilbert Doukan's 'Underwater Hunting' deals with one particular aspect and follows one or two other books published on this form of sport in the last year or so.

'The Story of the Oceans' is a wholly fascinating book and as so many good books have done before it leaves one wanting more; it acts as an appetizer and an introduction and is none the worse for that.

Mr. Scott Douglas deals with most aspects of ocean life from what might be called the purely mechanical angle—the tides, the wind and the waves — to all the varied forms of life which the oceans support, from the microscopic diatoms with their beautiful structures to the blue whale, the largest mammal the world has ever known, larger even than the great dinosaurs which roamed the earth in Mesozoic times. And what varied forms they are, indeed, these plants and animals.

Microscopic algae are so tiny that it would take a chain of several hundreds to measure an inch. Monstrous species such as the giant kelp 'Macrocystis,' which attains a length of several hundred feet, are larger than any of our land plants.

GIANT JELLY-FISH

The giant 'Cyana', jelly-fish twelve feet in diameter, shimmering with bluish or orange light, with tentacles a hundred feet long; spider crabs whose claws have a span of twelve feet; and 'Pycnopodia,' the twenty-armed star-fish a yard in diameter—all these are the giants; they are to the ocean as the Australian eucalyptus or the Californian redwoods, and the elephant, are to the land.

Perhaps as some authors have forecast, we shall one day get most of our food from the oceans, harvesting plant and animal plankton as we now harvest cereals from the land. Perhaps in the oceans lies the answer to the problem of feeding a world with an ever-growing population and an ever-present threat of soil erosion and exhaustion. Certainly it seems that there is a vast source of food if human prejudices can be overcome.

And although some form of conservation would have to be practised, in order to avoid upsetting the balance of life in the seas, the rate of reproduction of some species is so great that there should be little fear of exhausting the available supplies.

A single diatom, for instance, "may create a thousand million new plants within a month."

Experiments were, in fact, carried out by both British and German scientists in 1939, Mr. Scott Douglas tells us, to examine the possibility of harvesting plankton.

"One Englishman who tried it spread on toast imagined it tasted like lobster, while another thought it was like shrimp paste. The State Biological Institute of Helgoland found that the nutritive value of animal plankton compares with that of the best meats; that of plant plankton with rye flour."

Eventually, too, more use may be made of the many seaweeds, as "it appears likely that there are sea vegetables which minght some day prove as agreeable a substitute for celery or lettuce with us as they do with Orientals." In normal times China imports about fifty-five million pounds of kelp from Japan, and Japan devotes 12,000 acres of coastal waters of farming some of the purple seaweed for use in salads.

In an extremely interesting chapter Mr. Scott Douglas tells us a great deal about the lands that lie below the oceans, of the submerged mountains, the deep chasms, the vast plains.

"Most stirring of the ocean lows is the great Mindanao Deep near the Philippines, plunging more than seven miles below the surface. If Mount Everest were dropped into that pit, it would fall by over 2,500 feet to thrust its icy summit into the sunlight."

The criticisms I have of this very readable book are but minor ones. The author, rather surprisingly, tells us nothing of the Coelacanth, that important survival from earlier times, nor does he mention the work done by Profesor Piccard and Dr. Beebe in exploring the depths in the bathysphere. And doubt has been cast recently on the ability of the robber or coconut crab to open coconuts with its claws. One other point is that Mr. Scott Douglas has used the word "decimate" when he obviously means "annihilate."

To Dr. Johnson is attributed the remark "Fly fishing may be a very pleasant amusement; but angling or float fishing I can only compare to a stick and a string, with a worm at one end and a fool at the other." One wonders what the Doctor would have thought of the latest form of fishing—pursuing one's prey underwater, armed with net, spear, trident, air-gun, or spring-gun, and wearing frogmen's flippers and breathing masks. It is, I suppose, only to be compared with big game hunting on land, with its attendant thrills, and dangers for the unwary.

Between You And Me

By Me

ACCORDING to a Mexican legend, the world has come to an end four times before and the Good Earth we are now inhabiting is the fifth of its kind. The Mexican authorities are reported to be arranging a mammoth festival and giant parades to picturise the beginning and the end of the four worlds as a national celebration to attract tourism.

The Toltec myth says that the first world was inhabited by giants, the second by monkeys, the third by birds, the fourth by fish and the fifth by the species of the human kind.

These legends have strong parallels with the stories of 'Avatars' in Indian mythology. The Matsya Avatar (fish), the Kurma Avatar (tortoise), the Varaha Avatar (wild boar) describing the incarnations of Gods have good resemblance to the Mexican story. In the Ramayana epic, the Vanara Senas, headed by Hanuman and Sugriva, which helped Rama to win the battle of Lanka, were supposed to be in their previous birth 'Devas' who were cursed to be born monkeys to atone for their sins.

There are many things in common between the Mayan civilisation of South America and the Hindu culture that make many scholars think that there was cultural and commercial intercourse between India and South America and that Indians were the first to discover America long before Columbus.

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The foundation-stone of Hindu culture in Central America is the Astec Calendar, which portrays the history of four Hindu Ages parallel to Yugas, which were generally believed by the Astec people as an article of faith. There is more than mere coincidence that the zero point of Mayan civilisation starts from 3102 B.C. exactly timing with the Kaliyuga of the Hindu calendar. According to Hindu calendar, we have passed over 5000 years of Kaliyuga and have still 1,50,000 years ahead of us.

Regarding the Mexican story of giants inhabiting the first world, there is significant confirmation in Indian mythology. Mandatha, the ancestor of Raghu family, of which Dasaratha and Rama were descendants, lived in one of those older Yugas. For a noble and pious act of his, he is reported to have secured a boon from the gods that he would be allowed to sleep for ages and at the time of his waking up, God and none else should give him the first 'Darshan. When this happened, he complained to the deity a few days after that the world had become small, even giant trees had become so puny that his Cyclopean body soared over them, and that he wanted to be 'liberated' from the world of midgets and dwarfs. The boon was granted and we are where we are.

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But biologists strongly dispute the theory that the human race is growing shorter in stature. According to vital statistics the Americans have grown 4½" taller on the average in the course of 40 years and medical authories aver that this growth in height is to some extent responsible for the greater incidence of Cancer in the New World. In our own experience, we find the present generation taller than the previous ones with a penchant for the girls to grow longitudinal and the boys lattitudinal. This growing disparity in height leads to matrimonial embarassment, as a short boy looks askance at a tall blue-stocking. Here we are unconsciously transgressing the field of Dr. Kinsey and his group. Let us confine ourselves to Indo-Mayan cultural links.

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From a comparative study of the Indian and Mayan culture many points of identity emerge. Evidence is abundant that Mayans worshipped Hindu Gods like Shiva Vishnu, Indra, Hanuman and Ganesha. In the Peabody Museum there is a picture of Shiva blessing Ganesh and it is described in Peruvian History (Codices) as Inca receiving inspiration. It is well known that elephants are not found in America. The question, therefore, arises how this elephant motif became the tutelary deity of the Peruvians.

Mayan sacred thread ritual, ear-piercing ceremony birth and marriage customs, jewellery motifs, textile designs, abodes for maidens of God (Devadasis), caves for saints and Yogis and priestly organisation have striking resemblance to their prototypes in India. The well known scholar, Lopez in his book "Le Races Aryans de Peru" is positive that Peruvian poetry is woven round the themes of Ramayana and Mahabharata and that many Sanskrit words are found in the Inca language.

Apart from similarity in dress and mode of worship, Peruvian dietry has a strong resemblance to Indian food. Ration card holders in India have tasted the delicacy of Mexican rice. The majority of people in Mexico, Peru and Bolivia are vegetarians, even after centuries of Western influence. They live mostly on beans, maize, pepper, pulses and chillies. Their 'Satto' of maize resembles Chapatis in size and shape.

The Mayan architecture and the relics of mighty temples in Mexicc, Peru and Bolivia are reproductions of the Hindu and the Buddhist temples. It is well known in Indian History that the Pallavas whose rule flourished in South India are giant builders of temples and the ruins of Mahabalipuram form a memento to their art of sculpture and architecture. Students of architecture find striking resemblance between Pallava structures, the temples of Cambodia and the temples of Guatemala.

How did the similarity of architectural style travel from India to Greater India and beyond? Herein come the maritime activities of India in olden times!

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Hindu mode of culture and Buddhist way of life are prevalent in Burma, Indo-China and Thailand in the north and Malaya, Indonesia and Bali in the Far East. Bali, the farthest outpost of Hindu culture, is in the mid-Pacific and could have been reached only in sea-worthy vessels manned by enterprising mariners. According to historical researches, India had maritime trade with Rome and Egypt three thousand years back. Kaveripatnam in the Tanjore District was a major port of the Cholas, and its importance as an emporium of trade has been described in ancient Tamil classics like Silappathikaram. Chinese historians have recorded that Indian ships often called at Chinese ports and had a carrying capacity of 600 passengers. Historical records prove that Chinese pilgrims of medieaval times who came to visit Sanchi, Sarnath, Bodh Gaya and other Buddhist centres of learning returned to China on Indian boats. If Indian boats could ply to Bali, they could have touched South American ports also though the journey would have taken months.

These aspects of Indo-Mayan relations will have to be probed into by Indian and Mexican scholars and they will form a valuable foot-note to Indian history. In this respect, India should welcome the Mexican festival as reminiscent of our old relationship.

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LAST fortnight, Bombay became the "Danciad" of India. The dance season began with the new ballet "Devayani Sharmista" inaugurated by the Rupayatan artistes.

It was followed by another ballet "The Transposed Heads' by the Nritya Darpana artistes presented by Shrimati Shirin Vajifdar and Krishnan Kutty. In quick succession came three Bharat Natya recitals by the well known maestro Shrimati Balasaraswathi, a front-rank exponent of the classic art. Coming in between Dasara festivities, Bombay fans found it difficult to keep pace with celebrations and celebrities.

Yayathi (Raghavan Nair) and Sharmista (Radha) in a pose from the dance ballet "DEVAYANI-SHARMISTA" staged at Jai Hind college recently, by artistes of "RUPYATAN". On the left is Nagratna, the well-known artiste who took a leading role in the ballet.

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"The Transposed Heads" is balletised from Thomas Mann's famous book. Love-lorn Sita is fascinated by the fine physique of the wood-cutter Nanda, but feels sorry that he is nothing but a bundle of physical prowess and the grey matter is lacking in him. She turns away from Nanda and is fascinated by the genius of Shri Dhaman, but he is all brain and no brawn. When Sita alternates her affection between them, jealousy and rivalry set in and a big fight ensues between the wood-cutter and Shri Dhaman.

Unable to stop the fight, Sita feels utterly helpless and miserable. She thinks that if only the head of the intellectual can be grafted to the brawn of the wood-cutter, there would be an ideal man whom she could marry. In her sleep she is haunted by her ideal man. The heads of the wood-cutter and Shri Dhaman which fitted their respective bodies are loosely joined on to the opposite torses and create terrible conflict in the two parts of each personality, with their discordant rhythms. After the night ordeal, she wakes up and in the morning comes the gardener's son, the playmate of her childhood, with his nimble body and supple mind. She falls in love with this average man and marries him.

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The thematic handling of the ballet is good, though there are many loose links which have to be rounded up. The ballet is done in Kathakali style, but there are many improvisations and folk types for the various interludes. Krishnan Kutty, who plays the wood-cutter and the gardener's son, impresses the audience with the colourful technique of Kathakali. But Shirin Vajifdar as Sita plays a captain's innings. More than the main story, it is the side shows that draw the attention of the audience.

The setting for spring time and moonlight dances brings into play the full array of Kathakali technique, with trees and the peacocks dancing in their full plumage. Naturally the eye of the audience falls on the dances of the Moon God and the flower girl, where the choreographic groupings are excellent. Roshan Vajifdar, who plays the roles of the moon and flower, carries the laurels of the day. Though she uses the Tillana poses and Kathakali gestures for displaying the body beautiful, the dance element is weak, in spite of the sartorial cuts and colour. The ballet gives opportunity to a number of girls to exhibit their talents in folk type varieties, which are impressive and keep the beauty of the line and choreography.

The ballet scores more by the decor, costumery and hair styles, for which credit goes to Shiavax Chavda, Durga Bajpai and Veena Purohit. All the dress designs, from Ajanta of old to modern novelties, have been pressed into service in all their colour and gaiety. The 'V' shape is prominent in upper garments, and though the ballet is not "V for Victory," it is a victory for "V".

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Is there any moral behind the story of "The Transposed Heads"? Dance art, as a rule, is objective representation and does not indulge in sermons or homilies. If there is propaganda value in any ballet, it is just incidental. There are "Transposed Heads" galore in and around us and hence the ballet is a topical hit.

Some ministers who lend a helping hand in the local community project of road levelling and then advertise themselves as "coolies" is a sample of 'Transposed Heads.' In the battle for Pardi grass lands, the trouble—shooter who describes his profession as "Nothing" before the trying magistrate, comes under the category of "Transposed Heads." A worm alleged to have been found in Aarey milk and subsequently wormed its way to Tansa water is another specimen of "Transposed Heads."

The ballet ingeniously exalts the common man, and if you find it wondrous short, it will not hold you long.

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SMTI Balasaraswathi, the well known Bharat Natya artiste from Madras, gave the last of the series of dance recitals at Jai Hind College under the auspices of the Indian National Theatre. The artiste in her 'ties is not the glamour girl of her "teens." Smt Balasaraswathi was known as the "Speed Queen" in the field of Bharat Natya. The quick turns, lightning curves and darting twists which used to dominate her "Nritta" items like Tillana demanded stop-watch scanning. But weight of age and ripe experience have mellowed her footwork and have made it the poetry of slow motion. The crowded houses she drew in all the three recitals, beginning with her 'premiere' at the Shanmukhananda Sangeet Sabha form a tribute to the glory of classic Bharat Natya and incidentally reflect on the fine dance sense of Bombay fans.

With the advent of "girl prodigies" and amateurish connoisseurs, Bharat Natya has been measured in terms of jerks, jumps and leaps, and the balance between the Nritta and Abhinaya has been rudely upset. In this context, Smt. Balasaraswathi's recitals are models of presentation which the young ones must try to emulate. Apart from being a class dancer, Balasaraswathi is a vocalist of note and she is perhaps the only dancer who sings and dances to her own music. The "Padams" she sings are her rich heritage from her Grandmother Veena Dhanam, and many of them are unknown outside her family circle.

Her music and dance repertoire is rich and varied and the varying dance interpretations she gives to the alternating emphasis of her musical pieces mark the perfect integration of music and dance. gration of music and dance. Watching her display, one is kept guessing whether music enhances the dance, effect or the terspichorean art gives an extra dimension to music. Her dance recitals give the retort courteous to modern enthusiasts who think in terms of modernising the art by delinking music from dance and mechanising the technique.

She highlights her dances with perfect co-ordination and integration of Bhava, Raga and Thala and does it, not as a mere executant, but as an authentic exponent of the art. She dances to conquer!

THE HOUSEWIFE'S LOT

"I feel that a lot of people who have never tried running a house don't realise that it is a lonely business, and that if you live your life more or less within the four walls of your home, it is very easy to get things out of proportion, to work yourself into a state of real anxiety over things that aren't worth that degree of feeling—the paint peeling from the kitchen walls or a crack in one of the best tea-cups. The view from the sink is narrow and the conversation of the sink is dull and depressing. I feel that husbands and children ought to be able to enjoy the company of their wives and their mothers, and not merely to depend on them for physical well-being, and that contact with the outside world, even if it consists only in polishing somebody else's furniture, may be of immense value in this way."

—*Jacobine Hichens.*

Pastor Turned Diplomat

DULLES, HOT-GOSPELLER AGAINST COMMUNISM

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, the American Secretary of State, is a tall, well-fed man with a double chin and a small haunch, the sign of prosperity. He looks very much like a character popped out of a Dickens' novel, a Bumble knitting a heavy brow at an Oliver 'asking for more.'

Mr. Dulles has a past—like that of a woman. He had been in American diplomacy for over forty-five years, and adviser to four secretaries of state and was always driven by the consuming ambition that he should one day become the Secretary of State himself.

Four times he missed his chance —albeit narrowly,—the horse he bet ran just in the opposite direction. Republicans were in the wilderness for twenty long years. It was his good fortune, he was nominated this time. It was a well-known fact that Mr. Eisenhower would have appointed Dewey as the Secretary of State, but for Senator Taft's antagonism for the New York Governor.

There were two influences in the Dulles family, which shaped his political convictions and professional life. He comes from a stock of devout Presbyterians. His father was a devoted churchman, who once presided over a Presbyterian convention in America. Another influence was that of the guiding spirit of his grand-father, General Foster Dulles, one time Secretary of State under President Hardinge.

That Prodigy

The story is numorously narrated that John Foster Dulles was responsible for changing the course of events, even at an early age of nine. General Foster Dulles was pleading the case of China and won it against Japan. The Chinese Prime Minister very much impressed at the extraordinary ability of the General to get things done, offered him the post of permanent adviser at a fabulous salary. But General Foster declined. He said, "I have promised my grandson to take him on a fishing trip. I do not want to disappoint the boy." The boy was John Foster Dulles.

No doubt Dulles learnt a lot of fishing from his grandfather and diplomacy also—which is only fishing in troubled waters.

His first experience in international politics was in 1907, when he attended The Hague Peace Conference, as the secretary of his grandfather. He was then 19 and studying in the Princeton University. That conference convinced him, as the official biographer of Dulles says, "the utter futility of bargaining for peace terms and building armaments behind."

After graduating from the Law School, he joined the famous New York Law firm, Sullivan and Cromwell, experts in international law. He continued his association with them, till last year when he was called upon to serve the greatest nominated office, his country could bestow on any of her sons.

Diplomatic Mission

As partner of the law firm, he was hired by the State Department on diplomatic mission for the British Guiana. That was his first official diplomatic assignment. Then he represented America in the Panama Canal dispute and in the Pan-American Science Congress in Latin America.

Along with President Wilson, he attended the 1919 Peace Conference at Versailles. It was this experience and an ardent admiration for Wilson and his stand that made him to think in terms of international co-operation, and not the Republican Atlantic isolation. It also gave him that patronising spirit that America alone could lead the world and small nations had no business, but to cling to the apron strings of a benevolent United States.

Another influence that shaped his thinking is his Presbyterian upbringing. His thinning white hair, broad forehead, the pair of wandering beetle eyes behind the spectacles and the thin lips betray the pastor in him. No doubt, America has lost an arch-priest in him.

Among the very few books he reads is Bible. He is fond of quoting Abraham Lincoln also and especially his preamble to his first inaugural, "with malice towards none and charity for all....."

After attending the Peace Conference in Paris after the World War I, he went to England to attend an All-Church Conference at Oxford on the same topic. The deliberations of the convention convinced him that the basis of peace could only be spiritual and could never be political or geographical.

It may sound quixotic, but nonetheless true, that his support to South Korea mainly springs from a desire to protect a religious way of life. Writing in the New York Times Magazine, soon after the North Korean invasion, he pays great tributes to the religious freedom and fervour he found among the South Koreans. And that explains his antipathy for the atheistic Communist North Korea.

Searching for a plausible reason for America's continued and consistent opposition to the Communism, he made his

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

At the invitation of President Eisenhower, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, democratic chief, reported his observations on world conditions made during his recent global tour. With the President is John F. Dulles, Secretary of State.

SILENCE ZONE COMEDY

When Pedestrian Does THE ROPE TRICK TO By-Pass Traffic Rules

By 'Kurione'

THE silence zone introduced on the City's highways and the new pattern of traffic guided by police vans and loud-speakers have proved a test to the jaywalkers and tooting motorists.

Nevertheless, the new traffic rules have led to many amusing incidents which the citizens and police take in good humour.

In this skit, the author gives vent to his loose sally of mind and builds up an imaginary story of the violation of the new traffic rules which ends as a hilarious comedy in the law court.

MR. JUSTICE PULLAJI, at the High Court, delivered judgment in what is popularly known as the "Rope Trick Case."

Summing up his remarks, Justice Pullaji observed: "This case bears eloquent testimony to the streak of perversity that runs through the veins of every traffic policeman in the city. Never before in the history of jurisprudence has a court been called upon to decide whether the sky constitutes part of the road.

"The facts of the case are simple. The constabulary, for some time, has been striving to achieve a state of noiselessness in the city by declaring certain areas of the town as silence zones. In these areas, which are clearly demarcated by signboards, every kind of noise is permitted except tooting of horns by cars. To aid motorists, who are thus deprived of a strong line of defence, pedestrians are notified that they can cross the roads legally only along passages flanked by lines drawn in chalk, or lime, or zinc powder. (The prosecution has not established this yet.)

FIFTH FLOOR INSPIRATION

"The respondent, Kotreyan, a young poet, found this arrangement highly inconvenient, as did every right-minded person. This poet lives on the fifth floor of a building on one side of Hornby Road, and for purposes of inspiration, which I am told is very necessary for composing poems, he had to run down, cross the road and climb to the fifth floor of the building opposite, where the girl of his dreams worked as a laundry assistant. The buildings in question are about half a furlong from the nearest pedestrian crossing in chalk (or lime, or zinc powder) and the poet thus found the feather-brained schemes of the traffic constabularly seriously interferring with his professional activities.

"The poet solved the difficulty by tying a rope across the street, and through constant practice of the principles laid down in the "Ropewayman's Handbook" and a steadfastness of purpose which is much to be lauded but not necessarily initiated was soon able to run across like a nimble squirrel and pursue his normal avocations in peace.

"He was not left in peace for long, though. An angry policeman in the street noticed the rules being thus circumvented, but was unable to do anything except clench his fist and gnash his teeth. Every time Kotreyan ran along the rope, a crowd collected on either side of the street below, grinning and making jokes at the traffic policemen, who now began to hatch plots of vengeance.

"He approached the Tramway Company, but that organisation refused to have anything to do with the poet, as the ropeway was several feet above the tram wires. The Town Planning Committee also washed their hands of the affair, and thereupon the constabulary, in consultation with the Ministry of Zonal Silence decided to prosecute Kotreyan for 1) violation of traffic regulations; 2) nuisance; and 3) disrespect of the constabulary.

DEFENCE CASE

"Counsel for defence has submitted that the clause relating to pedestrian crossings clearly refers to "roads." The sky, he says, is not part of the road, being above it. He has submitted that Cochin-bound planes are known to cross the sky above the road in question, but no action has been taken against them.

He says therefore that the sky above the road covered by the regulation does not come within the purview of the term "roads."

"The prosecution has tried to meet this issue by suggesting that action is not being taken against the planes, because they have now been nationalised. This, of course, is pure nonsense, since in the eyes of the law, there can be no difference between nationalised undertakings and private enterprise. I am not in a position to accept the defence plea either, since planes are not pedestrians, and cannot be expected to walk across.

"Counsel for defence argues that the charge of nuisance is baseless since a ropeway is a novelty or an innovation, which is generally an object of curiosity and wonderment rather than of nuisance. Not one of the admiring crowd below has complained so far, he says, and the prosecution has no argument to meet this, except that the poet might fall down any minute and thus create nuisance. While it is no doubt the duty of the Traffic Department to prevent accidents, this principle can have no value whatsoever in a court of law. If the argument is conceded, any law-abiding citizen can be put in prison on the plea that he is likely to murder his mother-in-law some day and that it is better to prevent this, although I don't quite see why.

"The defence has further pointed out that love and poetry have been the cherished ideals of society in India all through the ages and has quoted extensively from Kalidasa's "Shakuntala" to prove this. He says that these have been given a respectable place in the Constitution in its chapter on objectives and that any traffic regulation coming in their way should be declared 'ultra vires' of the Constitution.

I am afraid I cannot see eye to eye with him on this point. The statement of objectives deals with the directive principles of state administration, and is necessarily of a gentral nature. Since there is no specific mention of encourage-

ment to be given to the flowering of love between a poet on a fifth floor and a laundry assistant on the opposite fifth floor, the court cannot accept the defence argument.

POLICEMAN'S COMPLAINT

"The defendent has nothing to say on the charge of disrespect of the constabulary. According to the prosecution, the accused has been in the habit of looking down on the policemen below, while crossing the street on the ropeway and making contemptuous noises like "ha, ha!" at him. The prosecution's imitation of this appeared to me more like the pitiful moans of a down-and-out tramp, but I suppose the original must have been more forceful. The court has noticed that the practice of saying "ha, ha!" to policemen has been assuming alarming proportions. This appears to me a serious matter. The constabulary deserves some respect, although this may not be apparent at once to those who come into contact with them.

"The main charge against the accused deserves serious thought. He has clearly violated the spirit of the regulation in trying to circumvent it, but this, thank God, is not an offence in this country. The point is whether he has transgressed the letter of the law which alone will render him liable to punishment. I repeatedly questioned the prosecution to discover whether the pedestrian crossings were marked in chalk, lime or zinc powder, but it does not seem to be sure of this. I find that the relevant clause reads except along pedestrian crossings marked on the road.

"If these crossings are marked with the materials aforementioned, it is clear that the sky could not have been "marked" (like other materials, as for example, light beams.)

"It appears to me that while making the regulations the Traffic Department never took into consideration the possibility of people crossing the road in the sky, and therefore the relevant clause has dealt only with the movements on earthly movements. I reserve judgment on whether the sky constitutes part of a road, but it is clear to me that a regulation meant to cover only movements on the solid parts of the earth cannot be applied to movements of a person through the air.

"I therefore find the accused not guilty of counts (1 and 2) namely, violation of traffic regulations and nuisance. But the accused is clearly guilty of disrespect to the constabulary, but since this is his first offence, I am letting him off with a stern warning not to say "ha, ha!" to officers of the law again."

His Lordship passed no order as to costs.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Material That Will Suit Medium Collectors

THE basis of all philately is the general collection. Whether a collector is a rank beginner or whether his interests have spread out in a great many directions and have compelled him to specialise in as many as a dozen different countries or groups, there must be a general collection behind it all.

A general collection is the starting point of all philatelic activity, and it serves as a convenient basis to branch out. Take the average beginner. He learns about stamps from a friend, perhaps receives an album or a cheap packet as a birthday present, and then finds that stamps have got into his blood and that he cannot live in peace without them. ...

The printed albums that are created specially for the beginner are constructed in such a way that that those countries with a preponderance of common stamps have the most pages. Thus most albums have many pages devoted to Germany, France and Austria and very much fewer pages to places like Columbia or Abyssinia where the yield in stamps may be almost as great as in the case of the larger countries, but where items will not be available quite so easily.

Printed albums—with blank squares—come in a variety of sizes and in a very wide price range. They can be picked up at a few annas or may go into ten or fifteen rupees apiece for thick volumes holding ten or fifteen thousand stamps. Just beyond this class of album is the printed album with squares for particular stamps.

The Gibbons 'Ideal' and the French 'Yvert' albums are meant for the general collector, but NOT for the beginner, since an average tyro, if he were to try fitting his collection into a 'Ideal' or similar album would soon find hhimself beyond his depth, for there would be an impossible number of squares to fill, and very few stamps to fill them with.

Suitable Albums

In fact it can be said with a fair degree of certainty that albums with spaces—'for every stamp issued' as they say—are not suitable for anyone having less than ten thousand stamps in his collection. Did I say ten thousand? The figure must be placed very much higher these days, for stamps are currently being released at a most alarming rate by almost every country in the world. Let us say that a safer estimate would be a collection containing 10,000 stamps issued BEFORE 1939.

And even for a man having 10,000 or more stamps, the 'Ideal' type is none too suitable, for he is certain to find certain countries an almost total blank. For instance a man may have a magnificent display of Roumania, but is almost surely going to have a blank page for the Roumanian earlies, most of which are priced at hundreds of pounds. The same goes for the early Swiss: for be he ever so complete in the moderns, he is not going to have anything worth the mention in the early 'Cantonal' types.

It may be argued 'just why should a man not have these rare stamps'? Well, there is no particular reason, but the chances are that if a collector is advanced enough and affluent enough to posses the Post Office Mauritians, he is certainly going to have money enough to spare on one of the luxury albums that are usually employed to house this type of material. I have yet to hear of man who placed a hundred pound rarity in a printed album where it would necessarily have to jostle with others on the page and perhaps get damaged in the process.

The printed album—especially of the 'Ideal' and 'Imperial' type—is just the thing for housing one's commoner stamps and — of the rarities—the poorer copies. It is also useful for providing a temporary home for spares and for incompete sets which one hopes to fill later on. If the album is used in this way, the stamps are always secure until transferred permanently to a loose-leaf album, and are always available for ready reference.

Loose Leaf Types

For the specialist—even the hesitant specialist just branching off into his chosen field—the loose leaf blank album is the very thing. In contrast to the printed fast-bound album, where one has to accept the lay out and arrangement of the publisher, the loose leaf gives plenty of scope for one's own artistry. In fact a loose leaf, if acquired fairly early in one's collecting career, is the best training possible.

With loose-leaf albums, one thing needs to be stressed at the very start: never be niggardly with space. It may look absurd to put two stamps on a page and leave the rest blank. But this is essential if at all the nature of the stamps warrants it. For instance, a page can certainly be reserved for a complete set. If there are fifteen stamps in a series, there is no reason why two unconnected stamps from a different set should intrude. Too many beginners make the mistake of crowding their pages, to the detriment of the beauty of their collections.

Sometimes, of course, a set is missing in one or two items Here two courses may be adopted. Either do not mount the set until complete—if the missing items are not too expensive or elusive and can conveniently be picked up later—or mount the set ignoring the missing items.

This latter course is the best one to adopt when the missing items are very highly priced and are not likely to come your way except through a stroke of good fortune. Then, if the rarities DO happen to come along, they can be mounted separately on a page to themselves so that they are enabled to stand out in all their pristine magnificence.

Proper Display

The loose leaf album is also eminently suitable for all kinds of philatelic studies. Varieties of shade, perforation, water mark, or printing may be displayed to great effect through a blank album. In fact, the main advantage of a blank album is that it allows a proper 'writing up' of one's prize specimens.

Writing up is an art, but fortunately one that is not too difficult to acquire. It needs practice, a little patience and a fairly steady hand. For those that do not have the last mentioned, there are stencil sets that are now on the market which allow even the beginner to write up his stamps like a professional.

The most elementary writing up confines itself to noting those particulars about a stamp that are to be found in any standard catalogue. The stamp is given its allotted position on the page and its watermark type, perforation number and colour etc., are written neatly below.

But no true philatelist is content with this, and always tries to go a little deeper than the catalogue. This is not as impossible as it sounds, for the catalogue, being a GENERAL work of reference, can only give the barest particulars of the standard varieties, and behind the few hints contained in the catalogue there is a wealth of information that is to be found in the many specialised handbooks that have been written about almost every philatelic group.

Take the example of the 'Chainbreakers' of Yugoslavia —those fascinating stamps that are common enough to grace every schoolboy album. The catalogue, despite the complexity of its listing, has skimmed the barest fringe of the subject. The specialist knows that the catalogue lists can be multiplied a dozen-fold without exhausting the possible varieties.

I have chosen this example at random, but can say from personal experience that it is a really fascinating subject and that the few hundred 'Chainbreakers' I once got together gave me a good deal more unalloyed enjoyment than I received from almost any other of my pet specialties.

Neglected Groups

Groups like the 'Chainbreakers' are very suitable for medium collectors because the material is not too difficult to acquire and because it affords scope for independent research without causing anaemia of the pocket book—a functional disease which any collector will succumb to if he tries to go in for the more expensive classic types.

Fortunately there are so many similar groups in existence that with a little sifting, one is sure to come across one in a country that is a definite favourite. For instance, there is plenty of interest in the extremely common middle issues of Hungary, the 'Harvester' and 'Parliament' types. There is loads of fun to be had in the commonest stamps of France, with their multiplicity of printings, and cartloads of it to be met with in the commoner stamps of such widely separated countries as Abyssinia and the United States of America.

One thing that is essential to the collector on the prowl for a suitable field, is freedom from preconceived notions. He should not say 'Montenegro, bah! Who's going to collect that awful place!' He should also not confine his activities to places which his friends collect, or he is almost certain to find that there is no material to be had and that his labours in a particular field have been well and truly duplicated by others.

He should, in fact, try as far as possible, to be original. If his friends go in for 'A', he should make a bee-line for 'Z'. It is surprising how so many of the so-called unpopular countries are suitable for the specialist. And if a collector thinks that 'unpopular' countries do not fetch a price on the market, it will be a revelation to him if he chooses to go through a catalogue of auction realisations. Here is a random example: a collection —superb though it might have been—of the Russian LOCALS —fetched well over half a lakh of rupees. And who, may I ask, collects Russian locals?

Tackle India

In case anyone has got a pathological aversion to collecting foreign countries, it may be said that there are dozens of Empire groups which are every bit as good. In our country, India, the commoner stamps afford the widest possible field and one that may be tackled without undue expense. The fun here lies not so much in the stamps, as in the hundreds of cancellations. The scope of this particular study can be gauged from the fact that many enthusiasts have confined their activities to this one study alone.

There are a number of handbooks on the subject, and among hose who have done their bit towards popularising the group is Jal Cooper, F.R.G.S., well known to every philatelist for his intensive researches in the Indian group. With his books on Early Indian Cancellations and India Used Abroad as a guide no collector need flounder through unfamiliar territory.

While not every one can go as deeply into his chosen subject as Cooper has done, he can at least make an attempt. There are several interesting groups that have still to be tackled and which lie virtually fallow. Often one issue has been done to death and another has been left untouched. In Great Britain, for example, the early Line Engraved issues have been studied in extreme detail, but the later surface printed issues and the commoner Georgians are comparatively unknown, even though a host of scarce and often valuable stamps may lurk hidden amidst a mass of commoner material.

The collector may well ask just how long he has to continue with a particular study. The answer is he can start where he wants, and leave off the moment he begins to tire and switch over to something more congenial. There is nothing like variety to keep one's interest fresh in philately, and fortunately there are so many stamp issuing nations in the world that there should never be any lack of material for specialised study.

Moreover, as was said at the beginning of these notes, a general collection should always be maintained along with a specialist group, so that it can provide a ready means of branching off into a fresh field wherever necessary, and allowing the desired expansion.

Avoid Monotony

For it is a surprising phenomenon in this hobby that what might appear utterly boring at one moment, may, at some future date, suddenly become immensely attractive. A friend of mine, who currently raves over the early Austrians, had completely neglected the monotonous Franz Joseph heads that make up the group when he first entered the hobby. He switched over to the lovely modern pictorials, and was soon immensely interested in the country.

Then it was only a question of working backwards, until he was where he had started—at Franz Joseph. And now, with a hundred pages in a loose leaf album filled with the choicest Austrian earlies, he has realised what interest and entertainment there can be in a group that is superficially unattractive. Actually this 'working back' is a very sensible method, especially for beginners, for unless there is some visual appeal, a beginner is apt to lose interest. And earlies, unfortunately, are seldom very attractive, especially to modern eyes sated with a glut of gorgeously printed pictorial issues.

'Themately'

Thus far I have mentioned only studies confined to single countries, but quite often a collector can manage to take in several places and still maintain a link in a collection. The ideal method of doing this is to select some congenial 'theme' and spread it over to include several countries. 'Thematic' or 'subject' collecting is very popular with beginners, and fortunately there is no dearth of material.

Such groups as animals or birds or native races of the world are actually so vast that even the most wealthy collectors will be hard put to it to get together a truly representative collection. There are several thousand stamps that feature animals and several hundreds that feature birds—so you can be sure that it is not going to be at all easy to achieve competition.

But fortunately a 'subject collection' is always more or less complete, and if there are only a dozen or so animals on a set of album leaves, the display looks attractive and is self-contained enough to appear full without actually being so. And the good thing about this type of collecting is that one can just go adding to the group as stamps come to hand.

There can, if a particular theme gets too bulky, be a splitting up into sub-groups. Thus, animals can be broken up into lions, elephants and horses. I have no idea about the first two, but of horses there are well over a hundred in existence—horses on statues, horses on the field of battle, horses drawing the yoke, horses with wings and fantastic horses with equine bodies and the trunks of men. Just present a display about our four footed friends to a non-collector and see his eyes light up with interest! It can be said without the least exaggeration, that thematic displays do more good for the hobby and bring in more converts than almost any other type of collection.

Hands Across The Sea

This new item from the Philippines forges a link of friendship between the land of Rizal and Indonesia. Shown on the stamps are Quirino of the Philippines and Soekarno of Indonesia.

NERVE IMPULSE TREATMENT FOR AUREOLE

By Robert A. Wiener

LONDON, (INS).

CHARLES BROOK, THE 65-YEAR-OLD "HUMAN BATTERY" WHO HAS BEEN GIVING "NERVE IMPULSE" TREATMENTS TO QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HORSE, AUREOLE, SAID THAT HIS WORK WITH THE HORSE IS ONLY HALF FINISHED.

The gray-haired, goated Brook, who looks more like a college professor then a nerve impulse specialist said in an interview he has spent 40 minutes a day, six days a week for six weeks with Aureole, transferring nerve impulses from himself to the horse.

Brook did not see Aureole race in the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster. He said "family considerations" kept him in London and he listened to the race on the radio.

THREE MONTHS

"I really want three full months with Aureole," Brook said. I've had six weeks so far and Jockey (Harry) Carr says Aureole is clearly a changed horse, but my work is not finished.

"It made no difference that I was not at the track for the St. Leger. The results of my treatment are not apparent immediately but only after a period of time. I think a full three months of treatment will help Aureole overcome his nervousness."

Brook's treatment consists of placing one hand on the withers, or nape of the horse's neck, and the other hand on the stomach. He said he does not rub or massage the horse in any way.

"From my years of research," said Brook, "I have developed a technique of building up the appropriate impulses in my nervous system and transferring them to the horse to produce the desired change. The transferal is done solely through my fingertips resting on the horse. I do not stroke the animal, nor do I talk to it.

IMPULSES

"My fingers act like an electric wire, transferring impulses from my system to the horse. That's all there is to it."

Brook offered his services to the Royal Stud after watching Aureole act up on the way to the post in a recent race at Ascot. Aureole has acted up on a number of occasions recently on the way to the starting gate.

"I could tell Aureole was nervous and restless," said Brook, "and in the hope I could do something to correct this I wrote to my old friend Capt. Charless Moore' manager of the Royal Stud. It is my understanding the Queen gave him permission to let me treat Aureole.

NOT FIRST

This isn't the first time Brook has treated horses in the royal establishment. For several weeks before the Coronation he treated six horses that were to be ridden by "very important persons" in the Coronation procession. Brook said he had "considerable success" in quietening five of the anicals by Coronation Day. They gave their riders no trouble.

Brook believes his treatment will work on any horse and on many other animals.

EXPERIENCE

A lawyer by profession, Brook got interested in control of the nervous system more than a quarter century ago. He gave up law and for 13 years had consulting rooms for dealing with human nervous cases on Harley Street, London's home of high-priced specialists.

Five years ago a friend who owned a greyhound racing dog asked Brook if anything could be done to correct the dog's nervousness on the track. Brook agreed to try and said he was successful. Since then he has turned his attention exclusively to horses.

"I am no healer," Brook said. 'My efforts are directed at changing the horse's pattern of behaviour by toning down his overactive nervous system.

"If you or I are overactive, we tend to lower the value of our food and there is much wasted energy. The same is true with a horse that is nervous. He doesn't get the full value of his food and he wastes energy.

RELAX

"In my treatment I try to make the horse more relaxed by driving out of him his nervous impulses and substituting the quieter ones from my own body.

"Over a period of time the horse gradually begins to do what is wanted of him. If the horse becomes comfortable and relaxed, he is directed along this line with the object of stimulating the horse to a regular and better standard of behaviour."

"A QUACK"

Brook admits that doctors, horse trainers and veterinarians have often shouted "quack" at him.

"But I am not a 'quack', he explained. "My treatment is intangible, invisible and non-physical. I use no tools or instruments except my hands. I neither prescribe drugs nor medicine. I don't use hypnosis or mental telepathy. I am working in a field which is a step beyond psycho-therapy. Something new like this always meets opposition."

Brook said his nerve impulse treatment is worthwhile only for those horses that are extremely nervous and whose performance on the race track is adversely affected because of it.

"Some of the owners whose horses I have treated successfully have tried to persuade their friends to bring me their nervous horses, but not always with success," Brook said. "Many people just won't believe my method will work, but it does."

SELL TO AMERICA

"I do wish I could interest someone in America in my work," Brook added. "They are always quicker to adopt something new over there than they are in England."

Brook admits that publicity he has received in Britain since it became known he has been treating the Queen's horse has affected him "adversely."

"I don't know yet when I shall see Aureole again," he said, "but I hope it is soon. Captain Moore knows me and the Queen is aware of my work. Aureole won't be racing much more this year but he has a big programme ahead of him next year. I believe that with a little more work his nervousness can be overcome for good."

What success has he had in treating winning race horses?

"Well, I have treated a few that won races," said Brook, "but their owners don't want it to be known. I hope some day that won't be the case."

Hearty Greetings

Herblock in 'The Washington Post'

Will U.S. Resume Relations With Bulgaria?

By John Flehn

VIENNA, (INS).

USUALLY WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS PREDICT THE UNITED STATES WILL RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST BULGARIA IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

The matter has been under study at a recent meeting in Vienna of American Ambassadors from behind the Iron Curtain with Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, Livingstone Merchant.

Normal diplomatic relations between the two countries had been severed in 1950 when the Bulgarian Communists arbitrarily declared Norman Heath, U. S. Minister to Bulgaria, "persona non grata."

Bulgaria's Communist Prime Minister Vulko Chervenkov recently has made frequent appeals to the U. S. Government in an attempt to re-establish legations in Sophia and Washington.

This was widely viewed as part of the Soviet "soft" policy to show the western, especially the West European people that the Soviet Union is interested in good neighbourly relations with the non-Communist world.

Informed sources told International News Service that most of the U.S. Ambassadors and Ministers from the Soviet orbit, attending the Vienna Ambassadors conference were in favour of the United States Government to restore its diplomatic representations in Communist Bulgaria.

Although no authentic information was available from either the Ambassadors or Mr. Merchant, it was generally assumed that the U.S. envoys, in suggesting to send a minister to Bulgaria again believe it a fact that it won't hurt American prestige and moreover would re-establish another listening post behind the Iron Curtain.

New Trend Is Less Rug & More Floor

BY OLGA CURTIS

NEW YORK, (INS).

LOOK underfoot for a major home furnishing trend this winter.

The floors we trample daily are making a decorating comeback.

Advance word from the National Home Furnishings Show is that there will be less rug and more floor to look at in well-decorated homes next season.

And a just-opened exhibit of room settings by a major New York Department Store features the floor as part of the decoration.

The newest floor decorating idea is spatter paint. An ordinary wood floor is first painted a solid dark colour—such as brown or black—and then spattered with paint drops of a contrasting colour. Usually three colours are used, such as white and black spatters on brown or red and white spatters on black.

Wall-to-wall carpeting seems to have gone out of favour. The new trend is for the use of small rugs, either to provide colour in the room or to accent the division of space.

Textured rugs, with pile levels at different height, tufted rugs, and copies of old-fashioned braided rugs are all high-fashion for re-appearing floors.

East Germany Builds Bigger Police Force

By JOSEPH H. SINGER

BERLIN (INS).

REPORTS reaching West Berlin from Red Germany indicate that Communist Police Forces are being strongly reinforced.

Soon after the June 17 riots, the Reds demobilized some 10,000 members of their 155,000 East German "army."

Apparently these were the weakest elements within the ranks of the Red police Now that the purge has weeded out the softer members, a full-power recruiting campaign has been going on for several weeks.

The entire East German Communist Party machinery has been organized to step up recruiting. From party headquarters in East Berlin, the Central Committee ordered its local cells to form recruiting commissions.

A western intelligence agency showed a copy of this letter to International News Service. "Good comrades and the most progressive non-Party members must be induced into the ranks of our police," the Communist order read.

Local party secretaries were made responsible for the formation and operation of three to five-man recruiting committees in each district.

The Central Committee letter instructed "all members to make short speeches in factories to select reliable East Germans the idea of joining the Red police force."

The recruiting campaign continually emphasizes the importance of strengthening the Communist police to prevent "enemies of the German Democratic Republic from striking again."

This harping on enemies was interpreted by Western intelligence analysists to mean that the Red German puppet government fears still more trouble from the discontented East German people.

Early in April, 1953, the United States High Commission in Germany reported that approximately 110,000 Communist police were grouped in ground force units called "Peoples Police in Barracks."

Some 5,000 were in the Soviet Zone air force and 5,000 in the growing navy. Approximately 25,000 more were formed into para-military units—Border Police and Transport Police. After the June uprising, the 10,000 demobilized were taken from the ranks of the army-type "Peoples Police in Barracks."

WHEN RUSSIAN FIGHTERS RAIDED KOREA

Peep Into Working Of Soviet Air Force

SEOUL, (INS).

LT. GEN. S. E. ANDERSON, Allied Air Chief in Korea, declared recently that sky battles of the Korean War frequently were fought between American flyers and Russian Pilots trained in the Soviet Air Force.

The Fifth Air Force Commander, in one of the first "Now it can be told" accounts of the Korean fighting, asserted that "for all practical purposes" American Sabre-jet Pilots engaged Russian Air Force MIG-15 flyers over North Korea—and won.

The handsome, grey-haired pilot general told International News Service: "The MIGs were made in Russia, the pilots were trained in Russia and were Russians, and they flew in all-Russian units."

Anderson explained: "The Russian might call them "volunteers" like the Chinese call their armies in Korea 'peoples' volunteers.' But for all practical purposes we fought and beat the Russian Air Force."

Anderson said the Soviet flyers did not operate in Communist Chinese or North Korean MIG Squadrons, but in Russian squadrons serviced by Soviet Air Force ground personnel. He added that all Soviet Air units that took part in combat over North Korea were based in Manchuria.

The Fifth Air Force Commander said the Communist air force in this theatre has not increased in size since the Korean Armistice. It remains at an estimated 2,300 jet and propeller—type combat planes based in Manchuria and Red China.

Anderson said the Communists have about 1,300 jet fighters. The majority are sweptwing MIG-15 interceptors. The Red Air Force also include about 100 new IL-28 light jet bombers.

Current estimates of Communist pilot strength in the Air Force units committed to the Korean war place the number of Russian pilots at 400, with 1,600 Communist Chinese and 300 North Korean flyers.

Reds' Might

Discussing the future, Anderson said the turnover in American pilots will take all men with combat experience out of Korea within a year or two. But he added: "If the enemy isn't any better than at the end of the war, there's nothing to worry about.

"I'll stack up our better-trained, inexperienced combat pilots against anything the enemy had at the end of the war and we will still come out on top."

The small republic of Korea air force, Anderson reported, was making progress which "pleased" him. He said the South Koreans have changed from a philosophy of quantity to quality in training pilots but were not yet ready for jet aircraft.

COMMUNISTS FAITHFUL

However, with more training in instrument flying and night flying which improve pilot quality, Anderson said, the ROKs would be on the verge of changing over to a jet air force.

The Communists, he continued, appeared to be living up to terms of the Armistice Agreement limiting the movement of war-planes into Korea.

Anderson explained that Air Force radar stations have not sighted any fast moving "tracks originating in North Korea." Most fast-moving "tracks"—radar screen reflections of jet aircraft—were sighted North of the Yalu River. The few plotted south of the Yalu in North Korea eventually swung back north into Manchuria.

The three-star General said the majority of "tracks" detected in North Korea were those of "slow moving planes." Anderson disclosed the Communists have built a new airfield at Kunsan, about 16 miles north of Kaesong, capable of handling MIG jets. But he said the field is not yet in operation.

Reconnaissance photographs made before the cease-fire showed no airfield in the area. A second Communist airfield has been spotted near Pyongyang, North of the Central Sector of the Korean Warfront.

Allied observers said the field existed before the cease-fire and is now being reconditioned by the Communist.

WEATHERWISE

"A little while ago I was in Ireland, where the weather is even weepier than it is in Britain. I asked an elderly Irishman what he thought of the weather outlook before we set out for a day in the open. He held out the palm of his hand to the sun. Then he said: "The sun is very hot this morning. I think you'd better take your mackintosh with yer."

—*Macdonald Hastings.*

The Bombay Chronicle WEEKLY

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1953

GOVT RELIEF TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Change In Schedule Of Duties

AHMEDABAD'S RESPONSE TO GESTURE FROM DELHI

THE Government of India have announced the abolition with immediate effect of the ten per cent export duty on medium varieties of cloth, and reduction in the excise duty on superfine cloth from three annas three pies to two annas per yard.

In a press note the Government say, that in these conditions it should be unnecessary for mills to close down and cause unemployment.

By another ordinance, the Government have given relief to labour which may be laid off or retrenched. The press note says, that the Government hope that in view of what has been done, millowners would not resort to closures and thus shift their burden on labour.

If however, closures do take place without adequate reasons, Government would have to review the position, it adds.

GOVT. PRESS NOTE

NEW DELHI, October 24 (UPI). A Ministry of Commerce and Industry Press Note says:—

"The Government of India have been viewing with concern recent developments in the textile industry. Undoubtedly, the industry is facing difficulties; but Government feel that these have also been accentuated by panicky pronouncements and the somewhat hasty issue of notices of closure of shifts by certain mills notably in Ahmedabad.

During the first nine months of the year, production of cotton textiles has been maintained at a high level, the average monthly production reaching 413 million yards. Difficulty in disposing of the goods so produced has been encountered in recent months. Some slackening of offtake is usual in the monsoon months, but the expected spurt in demand from September onwards did not occur this year.

There may be many causes for this. It may be that the extension of the monsoon by another month was one of the causes. It might also be that rumours backed by statements in the press that there are large accumulations have put off buyers in the expectation of lower prices.

Government are aware that mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad have made perceptible reductions in the prices of cloth. It might be too soon to expect any results from this action on the part of the mills. It might also be that the trade and the public are expecting further reductions. But Government feel that, in the present circumstances, there is little scope for further reduction in prices by the mills.

Millowners have demanded the abolition of export and excise duties. Notices of closure have been given, as if to back such a demand. While Government have no intention of taking notice of such action, they have always been open to the examination of the economic incidence of the taxes in the light of changing conditions.

NO EXPORT DUTY ON MEDIUM CLOTH

On such examination, the Government of India feel that there is no longer any case for continuing the levy of an export duty on medium cloth, and they have, therefore, decided to abolish the export duty on medium cloth. The export duty of 10% on coarse cloth will continue.

They have also re-examined the present incidence of the excise duty on fine and superfine varieties of cloth which were shifted from ad valorem to a specific rate from 1st March this year. In view of the perceptible reduction in the prices of superfine cloth, Government feel that there is a case for reduction in the excise duty on this category of cloth. The excise duty of one anna three pies per yard on fine cloth will however continue to be levied at the same rate.

Under the ordinance which has just been issued, the industry will be able to obtain in the case of cloth exported, a rebate of the import duty paid on cotton entering into such exports. This will be implemented shortly, and this should help in encouraging the export of fine and superfine varieties of cloth in the manufacture of which imported cotton is largely used.

The Government of India hope that as a result of these measures and the price reductions voluntarily made by the mills, the outlook for the industry will distinctly improve. They trust that in these conditions it should be unnecessary for mills to close down and cause unemployment. Government are disappointed that soon after cloth became plentiful, some mills should have attempted the easy way of closures, thereby causing distress to that element of the industry which is least able to bear it, namely labour.

Ahmedabad Mills Won't Close Shifts

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 24.

Ahmedabad Mills, which gave notices for closure, will not do so, it is learnt. Mr. T. Swaminathan, Textile Commissioner, has made the millowners to agree to his suggestion.

Notices of closure of shifts were given in 27 mills.

6 POWs ACCEPT REPATRIATION

PAN MUN JOM, Oct. 24 (UPI-AFP): Three North Korean and three Chinese prisoners of war were repatriated today by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission after their oral applications for repatriation had been validated by the Validation Committee of the Commission.

The prisoners and their documents were handed over by an Indian Custodian Force Officer to representatives of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteer Command.

Meanwhile, the Chairman of Neutral Nations Commission, Gen. Thimayya, asked the members to forward to the United Nations and Communist Commands the text of a letter explaining the situations now facing the Commission. This is reported to be a summing up of the problems facing the Commission, namely:

(A) Anti-Communist North Korean prisoners still refuse to submit to explanations.

(B) The majority of Commission members refuse to use force to get the North Koreans out of their compounds.

(C) Anti-Communist Chinese ready to attend explanations but the Communist Command says that it must be given North Korean prisoners for explanations.

The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission today again rejected the request of the United Nations Command for permission to send observers inside the prisoners of war enclosures and to observe the overall operations of recalcitrant prisoners of war camps.

The request was made by Gen. Hamblen, Allied delegate on October 16.

SPECIAL U. S. ENVOY ARRIVES IN KOREA

SEOUL, Oct. 24 (UPI-AFP): Mr. Arthur Dean, the United States special envoy to the preliminary Korean Conference at Pan Mun Jom arrived in Korea this morning.

She Is Prepared To Have Him Back!

PARIS, October 24 (NAFEN).

IN a hushed court and sitting in a wheelchair, a wife with a bullet in her heart, described to the Judge how her husband fired a shot at her.

The husband, Henri Demon, is accused of attempted murder and listened to Mrs. Demon from the dock, a few yards away from the wheelchair.

The wife said "I don't love him any more but for the sake of our two children I am prepared to have him back".

According to her, the couple were having a quarrel over a 17-year-old typist with whom her husband confessed he was in love.

Nehru Greets Soviet Envoy

The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru shaking hands with Mr. M. A. Menshikov, Ambassador-designate of the USSR to India, when the latter called on him in New Delhi on Friday.

Mavlankar Speaks Out

DEMOCRACY IS NOT MERE MAJORITY RULE

It Must Foster Tolerance & Freedom Of Discussion

GWALIOR, Oct. 24 (UPI).

MR. G. V. MAVLANKAR, Speaker of the House of the People, said here today that unless Parliament was in a position to assert its independence as against the executive, there could be no hope of real democracy or parliamentary government. It became more difficult where the members were organised as parties, he added.

Mr. Mavlankar, who was presiding over the conference of the Presiding Officer of all legislatures in India, this morning at the Council Hall of the State Secretariat, continued: "This question is both important and delicate in the present set-up, when political life in the country is not impersonal, is not wholly organised on the basis of programmes and, almost all the legislatures have a comfortable majority only for one party and the opposition is so much divided in ideologies, parties and also in persons.

Mr. Mavlankar

LEGISLATIVE CONTROL

Mr. Mavlankar, continuing said: Every Government must have the power to impose taxation. But at the same time, as it is the tendency of Executive Government the world over to spend the taxes only in that way which they think best, there must be effective control and opportunities for criticism by members of the legislatures. The schemes which a Government may sponsor may be right or wrong, may be good or bad. As, however, they have to function through the administrative machinery which, in modern times, is very compli-

(Continued on Page VI)

Expedition To Hunt For Coelacanth

NAIROBI, Oct. 24 (NAFEN):— The possibility of forming an international expedition to hunt for Coelacanth—the pre-historic fish recently discovered off the East Coast of Africa—is being discussed in Nairobi.

STOP PRESS

TRAIN DERAILS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24 (UPI): The Banaras bound Allahabad-Banaras train was derailed this afternoon when it dashed against a buffalo at a place about 4 miles from Kuechwa Road station. The engine, two wagons and a passenger bogies were thrown off the track.

The driver, the guard and a porter are reported to have sustained injuries.

MORARJI CALLS LABOUR-CAPITAL CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, has invited the representatives of capital and labour of Ahmedabad mills to meet him at Bombay on October 28, to discuss the textile situation, it is learnt.

Bogus Booze Racket In City Unearthed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An extensive racket in bogus liquor permits in which many persons in authority including Government servants and authorised doctors are suspected to be involved was partially unravelled in the course of city-wide searches by the Prohibition Intelligence and Prohibition Preventive Sections of the Greater Bombay police last night.

It is stated that 30 foreign liquor permits and 50 application forms duly filled in and ready for issue were seized in the course of this hunt for clues to unravel the nefarious activities of a gang of persons who, it is stated, have been obtaining foreign liquor permits in the names of fictitious persons or in favour of persons who held them 'benami' for some other parties.

NON-EXISTENT PERSONS

Investigations carried out since the seizure of permits last night, police stated, has already established that ten of the permits were in favour of non-existent persons.

It is stated that in one of the 23 places searched, in the flat of a well-to-do person in Sleater Road, the police found a bottle of Scotch Whisky sewn inside a pillow.

The places raided were at Colaba, Girgaum, Grant Road, Bellasis Road, Dadar, Parel, Wadala and Santa Cruz.

APPEAL AGAINST SALES TAX

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 24 (UPI): The Hyderabad State Oil Millowners' Association has decided to appeal to the Supreme Court against the recent judgment of the Hyderabad High Court on the Sales Tax.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Re. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MEDICAL ADLETS

Available Oakum, Silica-Gel. Insecticide, Rat Poison, Germicide, Welding Brazing Soldering Fluxes Medical Apparatus, Chemicals. Bejoy Trading Co., 69/4, Canning St., Cal.

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ARE U LONELY?
DO YOU WANT FRIENDS?

Pen and Personal friends for entertainment, employment, exchange of thoughts, etc. Membership Fee Rs. 10/- yearly. For Ladies Rs. 5/-. Apply for Prospectus with As. 2 stamp to The Secretary, EAST & WEST COUNCIL OF FRIENDS, Bhagwat Sadan, Matunga, Bombay 19.

Theatre Group

presents

Sartre's

NO EXIT
NO EXIT
NO EXIT
NO EXIT
NO EXIT

Oct. 26, 28, 29 at 6-30 p.m.

at JAI HIND COLLEGE (Fort)

& SIMULTANEOUSLY

at PODAR COLLEGE (Matunga)

on Oct. 28 at 7 p.m.

Tickets: 5-4, 2-10, 1-5 at S. Rose.

BODY OF DEAD BOY IN ROOM

One Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A grim and sordid story of murder has come to light with the arrest this morning of Kadar Sajjan, resident of a chawl at Sarang Street, Pydhownie, in connection with the death of a 15-year-old boy whose body was found in the room of Sajjan on Thursday afternoon.

The boy, Ibrahim Miya Usman used to live at Haines Road, Byculla.

The police surgeon reported yesterday that the body was in a decomposed condition, and the boy must have been dead anywhere from 24 to 40 hours before the body was actually taken possession of by the police. The city coroner has sent the viscera to the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay.

Pending further inquiries into the case, Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, ordered Kadar Sajjan to be detained in police custody.

Western Railway Users Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The third meeting of the Western Railway Regional Users' Consultative Committee, Bombay, was held at the Railway Headquarter Office, in Bombay today under the Chairmanship of Shri N. C. Hoon, Regional Traffic Superintendent, Bombay Region.

Important items discussed at the meeting related to claims, inspection by Railway doctors of foodstuffs for sale at stations, provision of passenger amenities and improvements in services provided by the Railway in Bombay Region. The Committee noted with satisfaction the improvement in the booking of goods, both in wagon loads and smalls on the Bombay Region and also the progress of the passenger amenities works. The Chairman informed the Committee that the booking of traffic was going current and free in all directions except to metre gauge stations via Sabarmati and via Viramgam.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held on 22nd January, 1954.

Sunken Coal Barge Salvaged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 36-ton coal barge which sank at Ferry Wharf in the thunderstorm on October 17 last was salvaged by the Bombay Port Trust this morning.

The barge which belongs to Union Lighterage Company was loaded with nearly 33 tons of steam coal which also has been recovered from the Mody Bunder basin.

The salvage operations were personally supervised by Superintendent Menon of the Bombay Port Trust.

3 ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED ROBBERY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One person was waylaid last night at Santa Cruz by three persons and robbed of Rs. 700 in cash and some personal possessions, it is learnt today.

A resident of Santa Cruz, Shyam Sunder Vasudev, it is stated, was on his way to Kanila village late last night on a personal errand. He had a considerable sum of money on him.

Just outside Santa Cruz, on a lonely stretch of the road, it is alleged that three persons set upon him and robbed him at the point of a knife.

Vasudev lodged a complaint with the police, and latest reports are to the effect that three persons have been arrested on suspicion.

NAGPUR, Oct. 24 (UPI): The Nagpur University has invited Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit to deliver the convocation address this year. The convocation is expected to be held sometime in January.

Stolen Diamonds Offered For Sale To Owner

BOMBAY, Saturday.

By one of the rare coincidences in life, a lucky jeweller who had his pocket picked by members of the nimble-fingered fraternity who removed diamond packets worth Rs. 7,000 on Tuesday last, had some of the very same diamonds offered to him for "sale", police told Presidency Magistrate M. Nimazee at the Mazagaon Court today.

Yesterday in the evening, when the jeweller was about to close his shop at Zaveri Bazar, two persons, Ahmed Miya and Miyaji Ahmed, allegedly offered to sell some diamonds for "a song."

THE SURPRISE

When the jeweller gently opened the precious packet, he could hardly control his amazement, for, the diamonds were from the lot that had been pickpocketed only a couple of days back

With admirable presence of mind, he kept his two "customers" busy for some time on the pretext of consulting his colleague and immediately contacted to the police on his neighbour's telephone.

The two "customers" were unceremoniously marched off to the Pydhonie police station and the diamonds offered for "sale," worth Rs. 1,700 were recovered.

Christians Are Not 'Minorities'

ALVA RIDICULES IDEA OF SPECIAL FAVOURS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"India is a land of faiths and resplendent with the ideals of tolerance, sympathy and broadmindedness nurtured down the ages" and therefore it is unnecessary for Christians to ask for special privileges in the country's legislatures or administrations, say Mr. Joachim Alva and Mrs. Violet Alva, Members of Parliament, in a joint statement issued today.

They said, that they were shocked by the statement of the promoters of the recent conference of Indian Christians in New Delhi. Similar statements were made in the days of Muslim League agitation which tore our motherland into two pieces.

Every Indian, provided he is gifted with character, patriotism and spirit of public service can attain the highest office in India. The word 'minorities' should be wiped out from political dictionary, they said.

In the days gone by, under the British only, only one Christian was nominated by our British Christian godfathers. Now nearly twentyfive Christians, men and women have been elected to India's Parliament, and one of them is a full fledged Minister, they added.

P. T. DEMONSTRATION AT GILDER TANK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Physical Culture Association held its inauguration ceremony of its Physical Education Classes of Physical Training Instructors this evening at the Gilder Tank Maidan.

There was a mass demonstration of physical gymnastics, in which hundreds of massed ranks of boys and girls participated. Various Indian games were played between teams of boys and girls, and there were a number of group exercises both on Indian as well as foreign lines.

Bumper Crops In Baroda District

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Oct. 24

Bumper crop in Baroda district this year has been recorded and according to agriculturists this year yield has surpassed record of last 15 years. Only Baroda out of 39 centres of voluntary levy centres in Baroda district received 10,000 bags of paddy in last 23 days

MT. ABU MERGED WITH BOMBAY ON CENTRE'S OWN INITIATIVE

Morarji Refutes Allegations

BOMBAY, Saturday

"THE territory and administration of Abu was handed over to the Bombay Government by the Union Government, after taking into consideration all relevant questions in the matter The area was merged in Bombay State, without any request from or pressure by the Bombay Government".

"In such circumstances, I do not understand how a decision once carefully taken by the Union Government could, all of a sudden be reversed, simply because a handful of persons agitate against it," observed Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay while speaking at a meeting held on Friday at Mount Abu Road, after the opening of the Municipal Gandhi Park constructed for recreation of the townsmen, by the Abu Road Municipality.

HIGH POWER BODY

The Chief Minister pointed out that a High Power Commission would soon be appointed by the Central Government to go through inter-state problems and those who questioned the present position of Abu were free to approach the Commission.

The Government of Bombay, he stated, had given more freedom to people than any other State in India and those who wanted to carry on agitation could do so peacefully and constitutionally. An activity that would endanger the public tranquillity in any place would not be allowed to be carried on, he said.

ONE-TEACHER-SCHOOL

The Chief Minister disclosed while presiding over a programme of school children at Mt. Abu in the evening of October 22 that the Government of Bombay had accepted the Government of India's plan of starting one-teacher-schools under the Five-Year Plan. Such schools would be started in villages, which would provide school buildings.

18-MONTH TOUR OF INDIA

Four Youths' Plan To Go On Bikes

BOMBAY, Saturday (NAFEN).

Four Indian youths will set out next Monday on an 18-month cycling tour of the sub-continent to learn all they can of their own country.

The young boys fear nothing. They see no difficulties in their way. It is a firm desire to rediscover India which has led them to undertake this, the first adventurous tour of their lives.

The youngest is Prasanna Sheth. Hardly 18, he is a student of the J. J. School of Art, Bombay. He intends to draw sketches of India's scenery during the course of his tour and sell them to meet expenses.

ONE AND HALF YEARS

This youthful odyssey is expected to take one and a half years. The party leaves Ghatkopar on Monday morning. Passing through Kalyan, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, they will make for Ajanta and Ellora. Thence they go South as far as Rameshwaram and Kanyakumari. If funds permit they will cross over to visit Ceylon.

Then striking north again, they propose to call at Madras and, via Vizagapatanam, Banaras and Calcutt. Later they will visit Delhi and Agra. Kashmir is also on their itinerary.

People in Bombay interested in this adventure have donated Rs. 500 and four bicycles to the youngsters. The four-man band intend to give concerts or hold painting shows all along the tour to raise money for their keep.

In Aid Of Godavari Flood Relief

Under the auspices of the Godavari Flood Relief Fund Committee dance drama 'Shakuntala' and Gujerati comedy "Collegian" will be staged at the Podar College Hall today at 5-30 p.m. Mr. S. K. Patil, Chairman of the Committee will preside.

Municipal T.B. Clinics

CHANGE IN TIMINGS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Municipal TB Clinics at Foras Road and Lalbaug are open for treatment to the public as mentioned below:—

(1) The clinic at Foras Road is open from 8 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. on all working days. The clinic is closed in the afternoon.

(2) The clinic at Lalbaug is open from 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. on all working days. The clinic is closed in the mornings.

(3) Administration of Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumoperitoneum treatment is undertaken at the TB clinic at Foras Road during the working hours.

HYDERABAD STATE PROPERTY AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD

NIZAM AS BIDDER

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 24 (UPI): The Nizam of Hyderabad is one of the bidders for the Hyderabad Government's landed property at the Napean Sea Road, Bombay, disclosed Dr. G. S. Melkote, Finance Minister who returned from Bombay today.

The Finance Minister who had examined the offers received told reporters that the Government was not interested to whom the property went. They were interested in getting the best price for it. He thought a decision in respect of the offers would be taken on October 29 when he would again visit Bombay.

The Nizam, it might be stated, is also interested in the Hyderabad House in New Delhi for which he has offered its book value.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS CAUGHT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three persons who were described by the police as the ring leaders of a gang of gamblers were taken into custody by the police yesterday. Their arrest was made following a raid on a building at Chandanwadi late last night. Besides a large sum of money, Rs. 3,295, the police seized some foreign liquor from the premises.

Producing the arrested men, Sheshgiri M. Prabhu, Mattapa Ramchandra Prabhu and Jilanee Dadamiya before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today the police said that following certain information received by the Detection of Crime Branch Bombay C.I.D. a raid was arranged on Hansraj and Prabhu Buildings at Chandanwadi at 11-30 last night. The three persons who were in the premises were taken into custody. The police seized papers concerning satta business and also the amount.

Servant In Trouble

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A domestic servant was taken into custody yesterday by the Agripada police on suspicion of being involved in a house-breaking case in his master's own house.

Police told Presidency Magistrate M. Nimazee at the Mazagaon Court today that a safe was broken open and cash and gold ornaments worth Rs. 5,000 were rifled.

Ramsingh Shiv Singh, the domestic servant, has been arrested by the police.

He was remanded into custody this morning.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Asol Vad 3 3009
Muslim: Safar 16 1373
Parsi: Ardibehesht 24 1323
Sunrise: 6-36 a.m.
Sunset 6-10 p.m.
Hightide 01-36, 13-20
Lowtide 07-30, 19-32

Today's Engagements

SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY: Press Conference with Mr. Horace Holley Taj Mahal Hotel, 4-30 p.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Children celebrate United Nations Day. Bal Bhavan, Old Charni Road Gardens, 9 a.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Prof. N. H. Atreya on 'Industrial Psychology' at No 1 Improvement Trust Slocks, King's Circle, Matunga, 6 p.m.

SRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Umeshchand 'Sankhya Yoga' at 27 Vincent Square No. 2, Dadar, 10 a.m.

SHIVTARKAR EXASHASTI SATKAR SAMITI: Felicitations to Mr. S. N. Shivtarkar at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 9-45 a.m.

HINDI SANGIT PRACHARAK SAMITI: Musical concert at Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaja Sangeet Kalabhuvan, 6 p.m.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION: Classes by Swami Sambuddhananda at Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, on Bhagavad Gita 9 a.m., & the Gospel of Sri Ramkrishna 6 p.m.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Meeting to felicitate Mahakavi Vallathol at 81 Hindu Colony, Road No. 2, Dadar, 10 a.m.

"UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Public lecture followed by questions and answers on "Old Souls in New Bodies" at 6-15 p.m."

SRI SUBRAMANIA SAMAJ: Matunga celebrates Skanthashashti Mahotsav from Saturday the 7th November to 14th November in the specially erected pandal at the Municipal ground Telang Road Matunga.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on:—"Nyaya Philosophy" at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, at 5-30 p.m.

Charity Shows In Aid Of Pavri School

In aid of the Bai Ruttonbai F. Pavri's Girls' High School, two shows have been arranged, when "Confusion", written by Mr. M. H Nariman will be staged, first on Saturday (Oct. 31), and next on Sunday (1st Nov.), at the St. Xavier's College Theatre, Cruickshank-road, at 5-45 p.m., both days. The Mayor of Bombay, Mr Peter Dias will preside on the first day, and Lady Jerbai S. Billimoria, on the second. The school is a cosmopolitan institution catering for all classes for decades past and doing excellent work, under the personal supervision of Principal Bai Ruttonbai Pavri. Booking can be made at the School, 12th Ketwadi-lane, or at Dr. H. F. Pavri, Grant Road.

2 Agricultural Schools In State To Be Closed Down

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The response from the students for admission to the Agricultural Schools at Arbhavi in Belgaum District and Kumta in Kanara District has been very disappointing in spite of the efforts made by the Government to recruit miximum number of candidates to these schools. The Government has, therefore, decided that these two schools should be closed down from the academic year commencing in 1954. The students studying at these schools, at the time of the closure will be transferred to the Agricultural Schools at Bagalkot and Devihosur, respectively.

Gambling Act Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 have been extended to the following villages in the Mehsana District.

Patan Taluka:—Kungher, Ballana, Nariad, Vayad and Mesar. Sidhpur Taluka: Gaglasana and Radhanpur Taluka: Bandwad.

Ban On 'Putputia' Fireworks

STRICT ENFORCEMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All the District Magistrates in the State and the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, have been asked by the Government of Bombay to see that during the ensuing Diwali festival, the prohibition on the manufacture, possession or sale of 'putputia' (a type of fireworks) is strictly enforced within their respective jurisdiction.

Putputia is also known under the names Tartary, Martinicas, Chitpals and Chidchedia, etc. Yellow phosphorous which is a highly poisonous substance is one of the ingredients of Putputia. One single Putputia, if accidentally swallowed by by a child, may result in his death.

DONATION FOR FLOOD RELIEF

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Government's timely measures, coupled with the whole-hearted support of the public have helped to minimise the miseries of the unfortunate victims of the recent floods in Bombay State, said Mr. B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, while thankfully accepting an amount of Rs. 800 donated by the Arthur Road Social Welfare Committee of the Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi Group of Social Welfare Committees, for the relief of the flood victims in Bombay State. The function was held in Bombay on October 23.

Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyerkhan, President of the Welfare Committee, earlier welcoming the Minister narrated in brief various welfare activities that are having conducted by the Committee.

Community Ambassadors From Sweden

S. K. PATIL PRAISES SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL LIVING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

'ENGLISH is the common language of the international society today, and the Government of Bombay is doing a permanent harm in pursuing a suicidal policy of abolishing that language from the curriculum of the State schools', said Mr. S. K. Patil, the chief of the B.P.C.C., today at Green's.

Mr. Patil was presiding over a reception accorded to eight 'community ambassadors' from Sweden, by the Nations' League of Penfriends.

In praise of 'the beautiful scheme of international living,' he said that it should be well advertised in the country and more and more such representatives of other countries should be invited to our country and ours should be sent to different countries. It will enable the people of different nations of the world to know and understand each other well.

He further said that India is passing at present through a phase of rediscovering herself and the renaissance movement is going on in every walk of life of her people. She will be benefited by the experiences of other people of the world and their ways of life. At the same time, the people of the other countries will also come to know something from the Indian people by coming into close contact with Indians.

Earlier, Mr. M. K. Shah, the president of the League, while welcoming the 'community ambassadors' said, that the 'experiment in international living' was aimed at promoting interchange of cultures between nations and at providing opportunities to youths to go to different parts of the world and get first-hand knowledge about the country of their visit and its people.

Mr. Mahendra Meghani, who invited these ambassadors from Sweden, introduced them to the gathering. They are men and women representing a cross section of Swedish society—one is lawyer, another, a civil engineer; third, a teacher and so on. They will visit various towns and villages of India and stay with the people.

These community ambassadors and the gathering were entertained by the dance recital of Bharat Natyam by Kumari Savitri and Kumari Radha.

Seva Dal Campers To Build Road

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

The All-India Congress Seva Dal campers at Andheri have decided to devote three or four days solely for project work. This work will be the construction of a road in Khot Wadi, Santa Cruz West in co-operation with the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The work will start from Wednesday. (28th Oct.) and Seva Dal, Congress and social workers desirous of participating in the work are requested to contact any one of the following immediately: G.O.C., Congress Seva Dal, Congress House, Bombay 4.

Shri S. V. Inamdar, All India Organiser, C.S.D., Camp: Bhavan's College, Andheri West.

The Secretary, Bombay Suburban D.C.C., Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Bombay 1.

The Secretary, Santa Cruz Congress Committee, Santa Cruz.

KING OF SAUDI ARABIA HAS RECOVERED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Saudi Arabian Consul-General informs the press that King Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia has now completely recovered from a slight indisposition and is at Taif. The Consul-General expresses his thanks to the well-wishes who made kindly enquiries about the King and who prayed for his recovery.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

243 metres.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 07-40 Programme, 07-45 G songs, 08-15 V D Ambhaikar, vocal, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 Radio—orch., 12-00 Vasanti Kodikal, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 H Singh, guitar 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 Vasanti Kodikal, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 G songs, 18-30 V D Ambhaikar, vocal 19-00 H Singh, guitar, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 N M Daggar, vocal, 20-45 G songs. 21-15 K music. 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Music 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353m.

08-00 H Singh, guitar, 08-45 V D Ambhaikar, M songs, 12-15 Vasanti Kodikal, 12-30 Sudarshan Sharma, H songs, 13-00 D K Gavade party, songs, 13-30 S Sharma, H songs. 13-50 K M Daggar, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 D K Gavade party, M songs, 19-30 S Sharma, H songs, 20-30 H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 V D Ambhaikar, M songs, 21-30 Vasanti Kodikal, vocal, 22-00 Siddheshwari Devi, tappa & dadra, 22-30 N M Daggar, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 312m.—07-30 Prabhat mangala, 07-45 sangeet, 08-15 P N Mistry, deshkar, 09-00 G C Photographer, bhajans, 10-00 For children, G, 12-30 Geets, 12-45 S Trivedi, geets, 13-10 Instr. duet, 18-00 S Trivedi, K Katni's works, 18-10 P N Mistry, Mira's words, 18-20 Shakuntala Khilnani, bhajans, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs, (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 P N Mistry, yaman, 19-15 Shakuntala Khilnani, bhajans, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet kunj (Baroda), 20-30 Choice, 21-15 Shakuntala Khilnani, bhajans, 21-30 'Rudramal', G play.

POONA

375m. — 07-30 Sudha Modak, songs, 07-45 Kh. todi, 08-15 Violin 08-45 K H Wakankar, khayal, 18-00 AIR artist, mishra dhun, 18-10 B K Bhidebuva, cl. vocal, 18-20 For villages, M, 18-50 Locals, 19-00 Sarangi & violin, 19-15 Sudha Modak vocal, 19-30 K H Wakankar, puria, v.d., 20-15 B K Bhidebuva, vocal, 20-45 Sudha Modak, vocal, 21-15 M songs, 21-30 K H Wakankar, bageshree & thumri.

RADIO CEYLON

19 and 41.—7-00 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-15 Records at Random, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Serenade 8-15 Voice of Prophecy 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People.

25 and 49m.—6-00 p.m. Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and Sway with Kaye, 7-15 Musical Flashback 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine Amateur, Hour, 8-30 Melody Tour, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

Morning—Hindi: 31m.—7-00 to 9-00 a.m. Music.

Evening—Hindi: 41. — 7-00/7-45 Music. 7-45 Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 09-30 to 10-00 p.m. Gospel Hour.

B B C

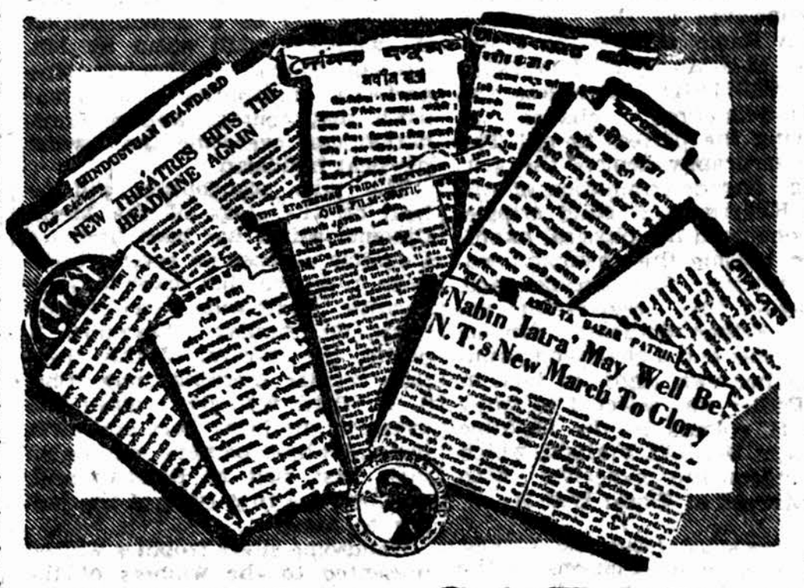
GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 BBC N Orch., 16-30 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng mag., 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music!, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Much-binding.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India 19-45 For students, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak. 20-15 Health & hygiene, 20-35 Mail bag.

AIR To Broadcast Feature By Mathew

On Sunday at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a feature entitled "The Story of Spartaacus" written by M. V. Mathew with Zul Vellani as the Narrator. The programme can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO NEW THEATRES' NEWEST..!



NAYA SAFAR

—Hindi Version of 'NABIN JATRA' is Due Soon in BOMBAY • •
(A CALCUTTA FILM EXCHANGE Release)

PLANS FILLING UP! BOOK EARLY!!
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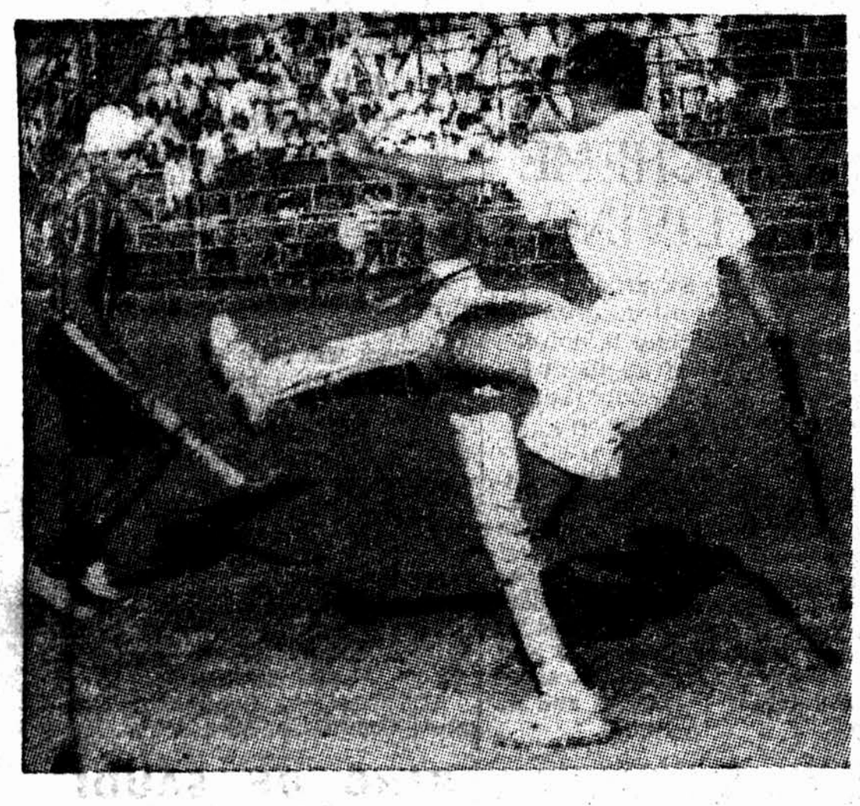


A fine action picture of Leo Fernandes, St. Xavier's custodian who kicks clear in the opening match with the Goans in the Senior Hockey League. The Goans won by three goals to two.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE STARTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY's hockey season was ushered in at the B. P. H. A. this evening with promoted Young Sports holding Bombay State Police to a goalless draw, while earlier, Goan Sports secured a three goals to two win over St. Xavier's "A".

The hard-hitting Policemen have yet to get into their strides. They showed good understanding, but the force behind their sticks was lacking. The season have just started, a different note may be sounded later on.

Young Sports took time to understand themselves, but once they did, they moved well, but lacked cohesion. They, however, possessed an unbeatable custodian in old-timer Herby Lynn, who seemed unruffled under the most exacting circumstances.

The Police goal was the first to be tested, but S. Cordeiro shot wide when tackled by a defender with only the goalie ahead of him to beat.

The Police then settled themselves to a bit of combination. Their wingers moved well, but attempts by Ingle and Bhim proved in vain as Herby Lynn cooly stopped everything before him. Jaiwant's top of the circle drive was easily saved midway through.

The second period was livelier than the first and the Police goal had some lucky escapes due to some solo efforts by C. Braganza, the Young Sports centre-forward. His first minute attempt went wide of the mark after beating the goalkeeper.

The match was well balanced in this session, but Herby Lynn repeatedly saved. Even a short corner by Nagarwalla could not get past his legs.

In the closing minute, Bhim's difficult angular shot burst through the side of the net and struck the boards, but no goal was awarded to the Policemen.

The teams were:—

B. S. POLICE 'A': Mendonca; S. Dias, Jameson; Agre, Nagarwalla, Miranda; Salunke, Bhim, Jaywant, Ingle, Chavan.

YOUNG SPORTS 'A': H. Lynn; Peter Fernandes, C. Dias; J. Coutinho, Trilok Singh, Muzawar; L. Braganza, S. Cordeiro, C. Braganza, Assis Fernandes, Tony D'Souza.

Umpires: D. Fernandes and A. N. Desai.

Goan Sports made a winning debut in their senior division game when they scored a three goals to two victory over a depleted St. Xavier's College 'A' team early this evening.

The Collegians were trying out some of their newcomers, but their defence was their weakness. They missed both Owen Ferreira and Gerry D'Souza, while Victor D'Costa and Gerry Carvalho seemed unequal to the task before them. The Goans opportunized whenever they broke away.

The College dominated play and were more often in the semi-circle, but poor marksmanship and failure to shoot first time prevented the Goan custodian being seriously tested. The Goan defence was also stubborn.

Goan Sports have acquired the services of Times of India's Frank Correa and Herbert D'Souza. Rozario Fernandes has also strengthened their outfit, especially the intermediate line.

St. Xavier's scored first through centre-forward John Charles, but the Goan centre-forward equalized after Victor D'Souza, the College right back deflected the ball into his own goal. The score at half time was even.

J. Fernandes put the Goans ahead in the second session, but John Charles equalized. A corner hit by Frank Correa gave the Goans their winning goal.

The teams were:—

GOAN SPORTS 'A': D. D'Costa; J. D'Souza, Gabriel D'Costa; H. D'Souza, L. Ferrao, R. Fernandes; A. Fernandes, R. Fernandes, J. Fernandes, F. Correa, C. X. Pereira.

ST. XAVIER'S 'A': L. Fernandes; V. D'Costa, G. Carvalho; O. Braganza, T. Fernandes, C. Pereira; Z. Extrass, A. Fernandes, J. Charles, C. D'Costa, J. Mascarenhas.

All Set For Big Swimming Gala

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Aquatic gala to be held at the Mahatma Gandhi Olympic Swimming Pool during the coming week, in aid of the Society for the Rehabilitation of Crippled Children, promises to be one of the most brilliant functions seen in Bombay in a long time.

This paper has previously reported how the idea of holding an India-wide Invitational Swimming Meet in aid of this organization was conceived by the sponsors, Murphy Radio, after seeing a preview of M-G-M's "MILLION DOLLAR MERMAID". Here was the once-in-a-limetime chance of achieving the perfect tie-up! The movie biography depicts the grit, courage and determination of Annette Kellerman, a child cripple, who conquered her physical handicap to become the champion woman swimmer four decades ago. Portraying this remarkable woman is Esther Williams, famous M-G-M star and a champion swimmer in her own right. In fact, in 1940 Esther was selected to carry the U.S. colours in the Olympic Games in Helsinki, Finland, which was subsequently cancelled with the outbreak of World War II.

The response from the various State Aquatic Associations to the Swimming Competition has been really excellent, so we are informed by Messrs. Murphy Radio and the Bombay State Aquatic Association, under whose latter auspices the gala meet has been arranged. Representative teams from Bengal, Madras, Hyderabad, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and the Rajputana Rifles, New Delhi, will start arriving early next week to put in some practice trials. Indeed, the enthusiasm and interest shown not only by the various State Association officials but also by the contestants themselves, leads one safely to predict that Bombay swimming fans are in for one glorious treat. To add a last glad note, the entire affair has had the benevolent approval of both the Swimming Federation of India and the F.I.N.A.

The meets will be held consecutively on 3 days, October 29th to 31st, commencing at 6 p.m. each day. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Olympic Swimming Pool grounds will be gaily decorated and floodlit, and each day a different popular band will be in attendance to entertain the spectators with lively, military airs. A brief look at the programme given below will reveal how Bombay's leading public citizens have rallied solidly behind this noble charitable endeavour.

(1) **Thursday, October 29:** Shri P. R. Nayak, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, will preside. We understand the Army Band will be in attendance.

(2) **Friday, October 30:** Commodore R. M. T. Taylor, in charge of the Indian Navy, will preside. In attendance: the Navy Band.

(3) **Saturday, October 31:** Shri Morarjee R. Desai, Chief Minister, Bombay State, will preside. The Home Guards will play the entire evening.

Highlight of the daily programme will be a demonstration of swimming skill given by Mr. Graham Morris, of Bombay, who perfectly exemplifies the great truth that courage and determination can overcome the worst physical handicap.

The prize distribution will be held on the stage of the Metro Cinema, which has been used for a similar purpose on several occasions in the past but never for such gigantic, India-wide competition affair. On Sunday, November 1, during the interval of this theatre's regular morning show, Shri S. K. Patil will give away the prizes to the lucky boys and girls, some of whom perhaps may be on their first visit to Bombay and, possibly, the first rung of the ladder to fame.

Handsome silver trophies will be presented to the winners of the individual and team events. These trophies, we understand, have been specially engraved with a picture of Esther Williams displaying her particular "back stroke" which brought her championship fame and a movie offer. It is a fitting and to a successfully-organized affair that the Indian Swimming Competition winners will be treated to a show of MILLION DOLLAR MERMAID, which should send them back to their home towns proud and happy that their favourite sport knows neither country nor creed, discomfort nor disability—its appeal is indeed universal.

For all this Eddie Alva, Metro's organiser is to be congratulated because it has been no bed of roses.

Tickets for the Swimming Gala are available at: Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, M-G-M-O Swimming Pool, Mrs. Mitham Lam, Mrs. Pandya, Mrs. Kotawalla. Telephone: 24158.

Daily Admission Rates: Rs. 5, Rs. 3, and Re. 1.

Season Ticket: Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 7-8.

The Hyderabad team arrives at Victoria Terminus by the Madras Express on Sunday at 12-50 p.m.

Selectors To Meet At Nagpur

INDORE, October 24 (UPI).

The Selection Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India will meet on October 27 at Nagpur and not at Calcutta as reported earlier to select India's first Test team against the Silver Jubilee Overseas Cricket team, now touring the country.

Col. C. K. Nayudu, Chairman of the Selection Committee is expected to leave Indore for Nagpur tomorrow morning.

Randy Has Severe Hemorrhage

NEW YORK, October 24 (NAFEN): Randolph Turpin is the centre of another sensation here, where it has been disclosed that since his fight with Olson, he has had a series of severe hemorrhages. The latest bulletin says that he will be well enough to travel back to the United Kingdom, on November 4.

Turpin's future plans are still uncertain. He has already received many offers of a fight in America following his "popularity wave" on the television network, and one report says it is almost certain that he will be back in New York by February.

Jack Solomons, the British boxing promoter, is also busy making plans. He says that he is completing arrangements for Yolande Pompee, the unbeaten West Indian light heavyweight champion who now fights as a middle weight, to meet coloured United States middleweight Ray Barnes in London, on November 3. The winner is scheduled to meet Turpin in London in March, and whoever emerges victorious from this, will enter the ring at London's White City next June, in a championship bout with Olson.

Olson, up to now, has not indicated his intention of coming to London next year.

Exam For Judges

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay State Weight-Lifting Association will conduct an Examination (theory) of those who are desirous of being appointed as State Judges for Weight-Lifting on Friday the 20th November 1953 at 9 a.m. at the R. A. Podar College, Matunga, CR.

Only members of the Association are eligible to sit for the Examination and those who are not can become members and appear for the Examination. Intending candidates should register their names with the undersigned by paying Rs. 5 being the Examination fees on or before the 10th November 1953. Further particulars about the Examination can be had from the Hony. Secretary, BSWLA, Ram Kutir, Vincent Road, Bombay. 19, on application.

League Weight-Lifting Results

The penultimate round of the 2nd Annual League Weight-Lifting Matches conducted by the Bombay State Weight-Lifting Association was over on Saturday the 24th October 1953, when four more matches were decided at the Saraswathi Volunteer and Athletic League at Tardeo.

Up-to-date results reveal that the Sawe's Physical Culture Institute has consolidated their position for the first place in three of the four divisions, viz., Senior, Novice and Extra, whereas thanks to the superlative performance of Rust Kabir the Marker's Health Home are comfortable to win the Junior Division. It is very difficult to forecast anything about the runners-up in these divisions as two or more teams are vying with each other for that honour. With one more of the series of matches to go (this will be conducted at the Tata Sports Club, Bombay House, Fort on Sunday the 1st November 1953 at 2-30 p.m.) the position of the different Clubs in the various divisions of the League are as under:—

League Table

SENIORS

Club	No. of matches	Total points
Sawe's P.C.I.	3	12.29
Tata S.C.	3	11.82
Saraswathi V.A.L.	4	15.65
Modern H.H.	3	10.92
Central Rly.	3	11.36

JUNIORS

Club	No. of matches	Total points
Marker's H.H.	3	11.86
Modern H.H.	2	7.59
Matunga A.C.	3	10.62
Sawe's P.C.I.	2	6.91

NOVICES

Club	No. of matches	Total points
Sawe's P.C.I.	3	11.87
Tata S.C.	2	7.23
Modern H.H.	2	7.01
Matunga A.C.	3	9.42

EXTRAS

Club	No. of matches	Total points
Sawe's P.C.I.	1	3.26
Marker's H.H.	2	5.06

Today's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation:

3-50 p.m. B. S. Police 'A' vs Indian Navy. 5 p.m. Western Railway 'A' vs Central Railway 'A' (Senior Division).

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4 p.m. Satya Vijay vs Shree Krishna (Puthli Cup final); 5-15 p.m. I.C.L. vs Indian Navy (Calian Cup).

Matunga Gymkhana Open Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A HEAVY programme was gone through on the opening day of Matunga Gymkhana Open Table Tennis tournament at the Gymkhana hall when the first second and third rounds of upper half was down for decision. Six tables were used and under ideal playing conditions the programme was gone through smoothly.

Results panned to expectations in the men's singles but in the women's singles top-seeded Prisca Nunes had to fight hard for victory over Miss Koppikar, a new comer, both the games going over extra points, the final scores were 22-20, 22-20. The only surprise of the day was the defeat of fourth seeded Phoebe Philips at the hands of Miss Ratna Karandiker. Karandiker won at 21-16, 21-14.

Though results panned to form in the men's singles, there were extensions here and there and in the evening G. S. Sastry made a grand recovery when he won losing the first game at 19-21, the final scores were 19-21, 21-18, 22-20.

Results were:

MEN'S SINGLES (Third Round): Mr. Kini beat A. C. Gurubaxni 21-11, 15-21, 24-22; U. S. Bengera beat B. D'Mello 21-19, 21-17; S. R. Khambatta beat B. Advani 21-11, 21-14; P. Biswas beat R. V. Kanji 21-6, 21-8; R. V. Jagannath beat C. N. Upponi 21-5, 21-12; L. A. Ramani beat S. R. Iyer 21-8, 21-15; K. S. Ganesh beat V. S. Iyer 21-5, 21-16; I. Swamy beat K. Padmanabhan 25-23, 21-13; R. R. Shinde beat V. P. Philips 21-14, 21-15; Mandlal Bajaj beat D. S. Pradhan 21-11, 21-18; S. Narayan beat J. R. Banegal 11-21, 21-10, 21-9; A. Khan beat V. B. Jog 21-10, 12-21, 21-17; G. S. Sastry beat S. N. Kumta 19-21, 21-18, 22-20; Walawalker beat A. V. Ramamurthy 21-17, 21-13; P. Harikishen beat H. L. Dadachanji 21-18, 21-12.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Second Round): Miss Maskari beat Varadkar 21-12, 21-14; Prisca Nunes beat Miss Koppiker 22-20, 22-20; Phoebe Ratna Karandiker beat Vaidya Philips 21-16, 21-14; Miss beat Meera Rao, 17-21, 21-19, 21-

Worrell's Century Saves Tourists

GUPTE & JASU PATEL BOWL WELL

AHMEDABAD, October 24.

THE Silver Jubilee Overseas Cricket touring team made their first really grand impression of the tour with a score of 315 runs in their first innings against an Indian XI at Ahmedabad today, the first day of their four day fixture. The Indian XI scored 12 for no loss at close of play.

Thanks to a brilliant contribution of 143 by Worrell, the West Indies stalwart, who played though suffering from cold and fever, the tourists might possibly have suffered an ignominous collapse.

Barrick and Roy Marshall provided Worrell with ample support, but India's fielding lapses, especially dropped catches, made the score quite respectable.

Jasu Patel was quite at home on his own ground and returned an analysis of 5 for 94, while Gupte who was expected to cause all the havoc on the coir-matting wicket ended the day with 4 wickets at a cost of 93 runs.

DETAILS

In a weather that was steaming hot, Marshall opened for the Silver Jubilee Overseas Team, to the attack of Ramchand and Jyotindra Sodhan of the Indian Eleven. The visitors suffered an early set back when Emmet was sent back by Ramchand, the score board showing only 3 runs.

A crowd of about 15,000 saw the visiting team struggle for runs and it was the West Indian stalwart Worrell who stemmed the rot.

The visitors won the toss and elected to bat. After Emmet had been sent back to the pavilion by Ramchand, being caught by Mushtaq (3-1-2), Worrell joined Marshall and the pair played cautious cricket for a while.

HALF CENTURY

The half century was hoisted after the game had lasted an hour. Marshall was, however, unlucky to be caught by Ramchand off Jasu Patel, (51-2-36). Edrich, who replaced Marshall, gave valuable support to Worrell and when the play was adjourned for lunch, the pair was still batting with Edrich 13, and Worrell 70.

After lunch the visiting team players faced the bowlers confidently. Mushtaq made frequent changes of bowlers but Worrell and Barrick played quite unconcerned and every lose ball was severely punished and sent to the ropes.

At 2-30 p.m. Worrell completed his century. In three hours the visitors had scored 202 runs. When the score board showed 216, Barrick was caught at the slip by Mushtaq Ali. Barrick had scored 55 including seven fours.

Mauleman replaced Barrick. Immediately after, Worrell lifted a ball off Gupte for a magnificent six signalling his individual score of 140. But Worrell was not to survive for long. While trying a straight drive off Jasu Patel he was caught by the bowler. In his stay of 200 minutes Worrell displayed many of his masterly strokes and his 143 included 21 hits to the ropes and a sixer.

Fletcher who replaced Worrell could not stay long and was stumped by wicket-keeper Maka off Gupte. Fletcher scored only 5 runs. Loxton came in next. At tea the score was 271 for 3 wickets.

The tourists had to face a disastrous post-tea period. After adding 19 runs in 15 minutes Mauleman was declared lbw of Jasu Patel. Skipper Barnett who joined Loxton made a shaky start and was soon caught by Manirekar off Jasu Patel before he could open his account. Berry came in place of his skipper. In a few minutes time Loxton was stumped by the wicket-keeper off Gupte. At this stage the score was 298.

Ramadhin replaced Loxton. Soon after Berry was caught by Maka off Jasu Patel (310-9-4). Loader who came in place of Berry was stumped by wicket-keeper Maka off Gupte when he had scored only 4 runs thus brings to tourists' first innings to a close at the total of 315 runs.

Apte and Dattu Gaekwad opened for Indian XI to the bowling of Loader and Loxton.

Apte and Gaekwad were playing with 1 and 6 respectively when the stumps were drawn for the day.

SCORE BOARD

SILVER JUBILEE OVERSEAS CRICKET TEAM (First Innings)

Emmet c Mushtaq b Ramchand	2
Marshall c Ramchand b Jasu Patel	36
Worrell c and b Jasu Patel	143
Barrick c Mushtaq b Gupte	55
Fletcher st Maka b Gupte	4
Mauleman lbw Jasu Patel	25
Barnett c Manjrekar b Jasu Patel	0
Loxton st. Maka b Gupte	20
Berry c Maka b Jasu Patel	4
Loader st. Maka b Gupte	4
Ramadhin (not out)	9
Extras	13
Total	315

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
J. Shodhan	9	1	38	0
Ramchand	10	2	32	1
Jasu Patel	35	6	94	5
Gupte	29	6	93	4
D. Shodhan	9	3	45	0

INDIAN XI (First Innings)

Apte (batting)	1
Gaekwad (batting)	6
Extras	5
Total (for no loss)	12

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Loader	1	0	5	0
Loxton	1	0	2	0

Shell Surprised By Globe

FIVE IN A ROW BY GOWDER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A big surprise was in store for Cooperage fans this evening in the quarter-final of the Callan Cup Football tournament when Burmah-Shell, recent Rovers Cup semi-finalists, went down to Globe Sports by half a dozen goals to nil.

Hero of Globe's big victory was their centre-forward Gowder who secured five goals in a row while Ashok completed the tally.

Shell field a depleted side. They had to play their attackers in defence, while the forward line never functioned as a unit.

Globe on the other hand opened out the game and made use of the lapses on the part of the Shell defence to score.

The teams were:—

GLOBE SPORTS: Saleh; Soman, Lucian; Kanchan, Guru, Mohsin; Narayan, Pai, Gowder, Nagraj, Ashok.

BURMAH-SHELL: Le Febour; Bruno, Rehman; Franklyn, Poonawalla, Bernard; Balu, Rego, Baboo, Willie John, Noronha.

Referee: M. P. Ambalam.

State Chess

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Minocher Pestonjee scored an easy victory over Syed Nawab Ali, undefeated so far in their adjourned game in the Premier Peserves division of the Bombay State Chess Championship at Chetana today evening.

Pestonjee had four extra Pawns and after exchanging pieces threatened to promote a Pawn and forced Nawab to resign. Nawab Ali had played the King's Indian defence. This brings Pestonjee level with Nawab Ali as each has now 5½ points.

Police Cricket Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Police Invitation Cricket Tournament commenced today at the various maidans with four matches of the first round being played. The matches are of one and a half days duration and will be continued on Sunday.

Batsmen held the sway in all the matches though no century was scored.

At the Kennedy Sea Face, mainly due to S. R. Arolkar's fine knock of 65 runs, Catholic Gymkhana scored 130 runs in less than three hours of play, playing Bombay University. Skipper Govadia was the most successful bowler who took 4 for 24 runs. At the stumpdrawing time Bombay University replied with 38 for no loss.

At the adjoining ground, Islam Gymkhana batting first against A.C.C., holders, hit up 182 runs. The principal scorers were K. C. Abdulla 74 aided by 10 fours and B. P. Kadam 62 with 11 fours. V. G. Lele shone with the ball for his 4 for 61 runs.

At the Azad maidan, Bombay City Police playing against Parsi Cyclists, Kanga League, top division winners, scored a total of 135 runs. Reuben was the top scorer with 33 runs and G. M. Guard was next best with a well-played 27 not out. Umrigar did all the damage, claiming 6 police wickets for 30 runs.

At the Bombay Gymkhana ground, Schools Combined playing against Bombay Gymkhana hit up a grand 130 for 3. The outstanding batsman was Wazir Ali who hit up a flawless 63 not out. Tafeeque Hussain also remained unbeaten with 21 runs at the close of play. Welsh took 2 for 52 runs.

Burmese Boxing Team's Visit

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Arrangements have been finalised for the visit of the Burmese Boxing Team which will arrive in Bombay on the 5th November and meet a selected Bom. Team at the Brabourne Stadium on the 8th November under the sponsorship of the Rangers Club. The team consists of the present National amateur boxing titleholders of Burma and all the members of the side are stated to be first class performers.

The following are the members of the Burmese side:

1. L. Monteen, weighing about 100 lbs who is the light-flyweight champion of Burma.

2. AYE KO, weighing about 112 lbs.

3. Basil Thomson, weighing 109 lbs. the flyweight champion of Burma.

4. K. BLACK the bantam holder who weighs about 119 lbs. at present.

5. R. ELLIS, the feathers champion now weighing about 124 lbs.

6. T. OUNG, a lightweight now scaling 136 lbs.

7. O. Marshall the Welter champion who scales 145 lbs.

8. R. Bagley, the light-middles holder weighing 152 lbs.

The following have been selected as the opponents for the visiting team:

Sugar Lalji (BEST) will meet L. Monteen. Reserve:—A. Amrut (Petits); Sammy Khatau (Petits) Basil Thomson; Pancho Battacharjee (Tata) meets Aye Ko; Percy Khatau (Petits) meets K. Black. Reserve Daruvala (ZPCHL); B. Bose (Tatas) will oppose R. Ellis. Reserve I. Gregory (Nagpur); Vispi Banaji meets T. Oung; Ron Norris will oppose O. Marshall; Peter Prince meets R. Bagley.

Other boxers wanting fights on the programme should contact Terry Adams at Empress Court, Oval, Queens Rd., Bombay 1, as early as possible.

SECUNDERABAD: The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. four lakhs to the Hyderabad Government as reimbursement of the money spent in renovation of the Hyderabad House in New Delhi, it is learnt here. During the war period the troops had occupied the Hyderabad House and during that occupation, the House suffered heavy damage.

Oxford-Cambridge Hockey Tour Of India May Not Come Off

OXFORD, Oct. 24 (NAFEN).

THE combined Oxford-Cambridge Universities hockey tour of India is threatened.

Mr. I. C. Burnett, who will be the Captain of the combined team and is the Captain of the Oxford University Hockey Club, in an exclusive statement to NAFEN at Oxford today said, "Unless we can find £1,800 within the next few months we shall have to postpone our trip which was scheduled for this winter. If we cannot go, it will be a tremendous disappointment to all of us, but the financial problem is a serious one."

Mr. Burnett emphasised this state of affairs had arisen through no fault of the Indian Hockey Association. He said, "They have been very generous, paying all our expenses while we are in India, but unfortunately, of course, they cannot pay our fares. We have to travel by air as there is no time to go by the cheaper sea route and it is not possible for each member of the team to meet the cost of his air ticket."

Mr. Burnett disclosed he has approached various sporting and public bodies in Britain in the hope someone will come forward with help but to date his efforts have met with no success.

The team, if it goes at all, consists of an equal proportion of Oxford and Cambridge players. The Vice-Captain will be Mr. Colin Denham-Davies, the Captain of Hockey at Cambridge.

Bajaj Lowers Two Records

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24

As many as four records were established in this year's Inter-'Varsity Aquatic meets. S. M. Bajaj of Bombay created new records in 1,500 meters and 400 meters free style and Pandey of Calcutta in 200 meters breast stroke.

Bombay improved in their old record in medley relay (3x100).

The following were the final results:—

100 METRES FREE STYLE: S C Bajaj (Bombay) 1 minute 5.6 seconds 1 G C Marks (Ceylon) 2, Bhattacharjee (Calcutta) 3.

200 METRES BREAST STROKE —Pandey (Calcutta) 3 minutes 7.5 seconds (new records) 1. K Saha (Calcutta) 2. Engineer (Bombay) 3.

200 METERS BACK STROKE: Lathe (Bombay) 2 minutes 58.8 seconds 1. Chandani (Bombay) 2. G C Marks (Ceylon) 3.

100 METER RELAY: Bombay 1. Calcutta 2. Poona 3.

400 METERS FREE STYLE: S M Bajaj (Bombay) 5 minutes 22.4 seconds (new record) 1. G C Marks (Ceylon) 2. N Nal (Calcutta) 3.

RESERVE BANK LEAD OVER Y. O. U. 5-4

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Reserve Bank of India are leading and are well-placed for a win in their double-round eleven boards chess match with the Youth's Own Union when they met in the second round this evening. The first round was a 5½-5½ draw.

The Results (Reserve Bank first):—

P. N. T. Chari 1, P. K. Kanga 0; K. V. R. Avadhani 1, F. K. Kanga 0; V. M. Apte 0, K. N. Tata 1; M. C. Srivastava 1, T. D. Hathiram 0; P. S. Balkrishna 1, P. F. Khory 0; N. H. Dotiwala 0, N. J. Sanjana 1; T. S. Paduwal 1, F. J. Mobedjina 0; Y. N. Sharma 0, D. Madan 1; K. C. Bhargava 0, C. Kavasji 1. Two games were postponed to be played next Saturday.

DHAWLE HOLDS ADVANTAGE

Collegiate Chess

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prabhakar Dhawle (Ruia "A") is holding a slight advantage with an extra Pawn in his adjourned game with Vasant Ranadive (E.C. & I.S. "A") now leading the field when the eighth round was played in the Inter-College Chess Tournament at St. Xavier's College this evening.

The Results:—

Mukund Khopkar (Ruparel "A") 1, Hemkant Tungare (Podar "B") 0; Prem Bafna (St. Xavier's "B") 0, Jimmy Nanavutty (Law "A") 1; Dinesh Mehta (Bhawan's "A") ½, Bhikhubhai Chawda (Sydenham "B") ½; Vasant Ghanekar (Ruparel "B") 0, Hoshang Madan (Podar "A") 1; Soli Dastur (Sydenham "A") ½, Durgadas Mondkar (Siddharth "A") ½; Ramchandra Shiralege (Law "B") 0. Madhav Patwardhan (Wilson "B") 1; Ramesh Seth (Ismail "A") 0. Sudhakar Prabhu (E.C. & I.S. "B") 1; Ratilal Esharani (U.S.E.S. "A") ½, Dadi Tata (Jai Hind "B") ½; Madhukar Bhide (G.M.C. "B") 0. Nikhi Sharma (Siddharth "B") 1; Kamlakar Shete (Bhawan's "B") 1, R. H. Mhatre (Ismail "B") 0; J. S. Shukla (N.M.C. "B") 1. Arvind Kulkarni (G.M.C. "A") 0; Mohsin Mogri (V.S.E.S. "B") 1, Prabhakar Bengali (U.D.C.T. "B") 0.

Indian Girls Beat North Wales

WREXHAM, Oct. 24 (NAFEN): The Indian womens hockey team beat North Wales at Wrexham by 4-1 in their first win since leaving Folkestone.

Sparkling form was shown by the visitors who received popular ovation from the crowd at the end of the game.

Although Wales won the bully, India got away to a good start with three goals in the first ten minutes. They seemed to almost overwhelm North Wales in the opening stages.

As their attack eased, North Wales broke away after twenty minutes of play to score their solitary goal.

Both sides attacked in turn after this with the Indian girls predominating but good work on the part of the defence prevented any further scoring during this half.

In the second half, India stamped their undoubted superiority by scoring yet again.

India displayed vitality and speed which left the watchers in no doubt of the result and outstanding was Pansy Thomas at right-half who is still recovering from knee injuries.

Great promise was shown by 16 year old Stephanie D'Souza who scored the last goal for India.

Making her first appearance for some weeks was the Captain, Betty Catchick, who also scored once. Two goals came from Yvonne Smith.

India's stickwork was outstanding and the team generally played with polish and verve.

The team stays at Wrexham this week-end travelling to Newport on Monday.

4 I.A.F. Jets Reach Palam

NEW DELHI, October 24 (UPI): The first batch of four French jet aircraft recently purchased by the Indian Air Force and appropriately named Ouragan (Cyclone) screamed to a halt at the Palam airport at 2-30 p.m. today.

The flight was led by Group-Captain H. Moolgaonkar, Director of Operations, Air Headquarters. The aircraft left the Istre airport, near Marseilles, on the 17th of this month.

The Minister for Defence Organisation, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, the Deputy Defence Minister, Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, the Air C-in-C, Air Vice-Marshal Gibbs, and others.

The aircraft averaged a speed of 510 m.p.h.

12 CRORE BUDGET FOR KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A BUDGET programme involving Rs. 12 crores for the year 1954-55 was adopted by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board this afternoon.

The programme is in conformity with the expansion contemplated by the National Planning Committee.

Representatives of the Union Ministries of Finance and Commerce, who were present at the meeting of the Board, evinced keen interest in the discussions and offered valuable information and suggestions.

The budget covers all aspects of organisation, development, research and training in regard to the Khadi and village industries schemes taken up by the Board. These schemes, when implemented will provide fuller employment to a considerable section of the rural population and to that extent arrest the growing unemployment in the country.

The Board discussed clause by clause the "revised sale of Khaddar bill" drafted by the Government of India and approved the amendments suggested that the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board should be the licensing authority provided for in the bill. It also suggested the constitution of Appellate Tribunals, of which one member should be from the Board.

At its meeting yesterday, the Board asked the Government of India and the State Governments to accept the policy of progressive reservation of production of edible oils to the village oil industry, to impose a 20 annas-a-maund cess on mill oil and to get the mills to take increasingly to the crushing of cotton seeds which could be crushed only by the mills.

In order to assist the existing Ghanas, the Board accepted the scheme of subsidy to the Ghani industry at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per maund of oil produced.

The Board, which concluded its two-day session here today, considered the scheme for a research institute and laboratory and decided to acquire about 20 acres of land in Borivili near the Kora land in Borivli near the Kora Kendra.

Brain Operation For Nazrul Islam

VIENNA SPECIALISTS ARE OPPOSED

KARACHI, Oct. 24 (UPI).

DR. HOTTGEN of Bonn and Doctors H. Hoff, Kraus, Arnold, Pateisky and Klausberger of Vienna, brain specialists, have expressed their opinion against brain operation suggested by some London specialists of poet Nazrul Islam, who is now being treated in London, according to information received by the Nazrul Academy from Mr. Rabiuddin Ahmed, who accompanied the poet to London.

The Vienna doctors are, however, most anxious to treat the poet if he is brought there, adds Mr. Rabiuddin Ahmed.

In a letter from Vienna, on October 18 last, Mr. Ahmed informs that he has fixed up a very good clinic at Vienna for the poet, subject to concurrence of friends who have arranged to send the poet to London for treatment.

Mr. Mizanur Rahaman, Secretary of the Nazrul Academy, in a statement says that he has been advising the poet to be taken to Vienna, whatever the cost. "Poet Nazrul Islam though under a senseless, speechless lull for the last decade, has left a brilliant legacy in literature, through which he championed the cause of the oppressed humanity.

It will be nothing short of a tragedy if his treatment is to be impeded at this stage for want of money", concludes Mr. Rahaman.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

Central College Of Agriculture

ADVISORY BODY APPOINTED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24.

The Government of India have appointed an Advisory Committee for the Central College of Agriculture with its headquarters at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

The functions of this Committees will include (1) advice to Government on questions of policy, working of the institution, new courses of study and creation of posts of teachers and their duties and emoluments; (2) examination of budget estimates for Government's consideration; (3) recommendation of tuition fees for various courses and free studentships or half freeships; (4) advice to Government on fixation of qualifications for admission, in accordance with the requirements of the Delhi University, to the various courses, and (5) advice to Government on rules for the award of prizes.

The composition of the Committee will be (1) Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India (Chairman), Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (Vice-Chairman), and Principal of the Central College of Agriculture, two representatives elected by the teaching staff of the College, a senior head of division, other than the Principal, of the I.A.R.I., two representatives of the University of Delhi and two Members of Parliament to be nominated by the Minister for Agriculture (members), and a representative of the Ministry of Education.

The term of office of a member of the Committee, other than an ex-officio member, will be three years.

COMPLAINT OF HARIJANS

Plea For Inquiry

SECUNDERABAD, October 24 (UPI): A Harijan of village Vollun Palli, in Karimganj District, was blamed for the recent epidemic of cholera and branded all over the body with a red hot piece of iron, according to Mr. B. N. Bal Reddy, Secretary of the Scheduled Castes Federation, Bansilpet.

In another village, members of a Harijan family were mercilessly beaten in the belief that they spread cholera in the village. In Vemulavada, Taluka Sircilla, one Ellya was buried alive.

According to the Harijan leader, in villages Harijans are being looked upon as sources and blamed for everything that goes amiss.

Mr. Bal Reddy, has called upon the Government to appoint a special officer to investigate into the incidents of such atrocities on Harijans and to bring the guilty persons to book so that the punishments to them might serve as a deterrent to others.

KARNATAK MLAs ASKED TO RESIGN

HUBLI, Oct. 24 (HS): The Working Committee of the Karnatak Ekeekaran Sangh, which met here last night, passed a resolution suggesting to the Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee to stick to its resolution of April last which called upon all Kannad M.L.A.s and M.P.s to resign their posts, in case, the Union Government did not make a definite announcement about the formation of United Karnatak by the end of this month.

The Working Committee also decided to call an All-Party Conference of prominent leaders of Karnatak, and authorised Shri Shantappa Yelmali, President of the Sangh to take necessary steps in that connection.

HYDERABAD TENANCY BILL

SECUNDERABAD, October 24, (UPI): Some members of the Central Planning Commission are expected to visit Hyderabad in the first week of November, to discuss certain aspects of the Tenancy Bill now before the State Assembly with the so-called dissident members of the Congress Legislature party, it is learnt.

Mavlankar On Essence Of Democracy

(Continued from page 1)

cated and huge, it becomes many a time a matter of doubt, as to whether monies raised by taxes are really applied for the purpose for which the taxes were raised or levied or applied in the best manner or with the utmost economy. I need not refer to the reports made to the various legislatures by their public accounts or the Estimates Committees. These have given very illuminating examples of the way in which the finances of the country can be dealt with. Personally, I feel, therefore, that no control by the elected representatives of the people on the transactions of Governments can ever be too much, and it is necessary in the interest of the Government itself as representative of the people and exercising taxing powers for the popular benefit, to submit to as large a control by the Legislature as can be imposed or allowed.

MANY TAXING AUTHORITIES

Mr. Mavlankar said, "There are various taxing authorities in India. The Municipalities, the States Governments and the Central Government are the three main authorities. They are all supposed to impose taxes on the people for the benefit of the society.

Unfortunately a system or a sort of departmentalism has grown not only in the administration of individual governments, but in the set-up of the entire government of the country. Each taxing authority thinks in separate compartments of its own needs only, without any consideration as to how far the citizen as a unit is benefited by the number of different agencies claiming to serve him and how far he is able to bear the total burden.

"To my mind," Mr. Mavlankar said, "Such a thing is unfortunate, but I am here concerned only with illustrating the economic need and wise spending by different sectors of administration," in view of this, there was great necessity of strict control of the legislatures over the expenditure and imposition of taxes by governments, he said.

Mr. Mavlankar said that the country was at present "passing through historical as well as very critical times for our new democracy" and added that the peaceful elections had given "us promise of a great democracy in future."

PEACEFUL REVOLUTION

"The legislatures are intended in a sense, for effecting a peaceful and gradual evolution, or if you so like, to call it, a revolution in the society and in the Government. The aim is to avoid all violent struggles as used to be the case in former times. For a real democracy, one has, therefore, to look not merely to the provisions of the Constitutions, or the rules and regulations made for the conduct of business in the legislatures, but one has to foster a real democratic spirit in those who form the legislature. If this fundamental principle is borne in mind, it will be clear, that though question would be decided by majorities, parliamentary government will not be possible if it is reduced to a mere counting of heads or hands. If we are to go merely by majority, we shall be fostering the seeds of fascism, violence and revolt. If on the other hand, we could help to foster a spirit of tolerance, a spirit of freedom of discussion and a spirit of understanding, we shall be building that real democracy. Personally I think, there is ample scope for nurturing this spirit through the legislatures, provided the presiding persons have sufficient courage, openness and breadth of mind and the desire and spirit to understand."

Concluding Shri Mavlankar said: The legislature is the head which acts through the Government and the Government has therefore to show proper courtesy and that there is lack of proper appreciation of the relationship between the legislatures and the executive governments. We as presiding officers have to do our best to see that governments conduct themselves as responsible to the legislatures."

INDEPENDENT LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT

The conference of the Presiding Officers of the legislative bodies in the Indian Union today considered a proposal of organising an inter-parliamentary association. The idea is that the members of parliament and various legislatures should form an association and meet together periodically to discuss common problems.

The principle of the formation of such an organisation was approved by the conference and each Presiding Officer was requested to get it approved by the State legislature after the branches have been formed in the various states and the centre.

Further steps will be taken to convene a conference of the association at a suitable time and place.

The conference discussed the necessity of an independent legislature secretariat. The conference was of the opinion that the various legislature secretariats should be placed on an independent footing and should be free from executive control and the chairman of the conference, namely, the Speaker of the House of People, should be addressed to take steps to achieve this objective.

The conference then discussed the question of formation of financial committees, namely, the public accounts and the estimates committee.

The discussion was continuing when the conference adjourned for the day.

U.K. Merchant Seeks Indian Market For Fish Export

LONDON, Oct. 24 (NAFEN): Mr. George Dawson, London millionaire, who made his money after the war, through his scheme for landing fish supplies at Grimsby in defiance of fish merchants' ban on imports from Iceland now plans to export to India "a pretty colossal" supply of frozen and dried fish.

According to a statement he made in Grimsby, two of his representatives have gone to India for "negotiations".

Dawson, whose spectacular rise to wealth made him a colourful figure in the eyes of the public is now the central figure in a battle which is making front-page news. He entered into a contract with the Icelandic Government to bring their fish to Grimsby, after a boycott had been imposed by the fish trade there, in retaliation for the closing the British trawlers of valuable Icelandic coastal fishing waters.

New Edition Of 'Atharvaved' To Be Published

WAI, Oct. 24 (HS): The Dharmakosh Mandal, Wai has decided to bring out an edition of "Atharvaved" with a commentary on it. The Mandal is conducted by Tarkatirth Mr. Laxmanshastri Joshi.

As a previous edition edited by the late Mr. S. P. Pandit is not available, the present volume will be mainly based on whatever material has come to light since the publication of the previous edition.

Dr. R. N. Dandekar, Secretary of the Bhandarkar Institute, Poona, and Dr. G. V. Devsthali, of Nasik will be in charge of the proposed edition.

DHARWAR, Oct. 24 (HS): A new Kannada Daily, 'Swatantra' has been started here since Dasara this year, under the editorship of Mr. Basavaraj Kattimani.

Rehabilitation Loan Fund Increased

NEW DELHI, October 24.

THE Government of India have issued an Ordinance by which the total funds at the disposal of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration will be increased, with immediate effect, from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 14.5 crores.

Of this, Rs. 12.5 crores will be available for grant of loans directly to displaced persons and the balance for reimbursement of losses to scheduled banks in respect of loans advanced by them and which are guaranteed by the Administration. The Ordinance enables the Government to undertake full guarantee of the losses suffered by the scheduled banks as against 50 per cent provided in the Act.

The main provisions of the Ordinance form part of a bill which had been introduced in the Parliament some time back, but which has not yet been taken up for consideration. In the meantime, the funds available at the disposal of the Administration have practically been exhausted, thus giving rise to an emergency. The net amount of loans sanctioned by the Administration up to the end of August 1953 after making allowance for cancellation, is of the order of about Rs. 11 crores. As however, the Administration is not authorised under the existing provisions of the Act to disburse beyond Rs. 7 crores, immediate steps are necessary to augment the funds at the disposal of the Administration. The Ordinance had to be issued to tide over this emergency.

The Ordinance also provides for extension of the period of repayment of loans from 10 years to 15 years. This is intended to diminish the hardships of the loanees which a shorter period necessarily entails.

Under the Ordinance the audit of the accounts of the Administration is entrusted to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

ENQUIRY COMMISSION FOR BRITISH GUIANA

LONDON, October 24 (NAFEN).

THE names of those who will form the Commission of Enquiry to go to British Guiana are expected to be announced soon.

It is anticipated this body will not consist of more than three members under the Chairmanship of Sir John Waddington—on whose report the country's new constitution was based.

It is understood a prominent Trade Union official on the General Council of the Trades Union Congress will be another member.

In London, Mr. Lionel Luckhoo, an opposition member of the old British Guiana Legislative Council, has accused Mrs. Janet Jagan, wife of the deposed Premier, as being the 'real power" behind the People's Progressive Party.

He told reporters "She has a most attractive personality when she gets working on you She will dab her face with a brown dye, put on a sari and go among the Indians to give them her persuasive propaganda."

3 Diplomatic Appointments Announced

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24.

Three diplomatic appointments were announced today by the Ministry of External Affairs.

Mr. A. C. N. Nambiar, formerly Counsellor in the Legation of India, Berne, has been appointed India's Minister to Sweden and concurrently as India's Minister to Denmark and Finland.

Mr. Nambiar was born in 1896 and educated in Madras and London Universities. He has spent the best part of his life in Europe and is an expert on European political affairs. He was a journalist for a number of years until his appointment as Counsellor in the Legation of India, Berne. In this capacity and otherwise he played a prominent part in the Indian freedom movement. He was appointed Counsellor in Berne in August 1948 and acted as Charge d'Affaires there for a few months in 1951.

BRITISH GUIANA

Mr. B. N. Nanda has been appointed Commissioner for the Government of India in British West Indies including British Guiana.

Mr. Badri Nath Nanda, presently Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, was born in 1903 in the Punjab. After graduating from the Punjab University with Honours, he joined the Government of India in 1926 and almost form the beginning has been dealing with the questions connected with Indians overseas. He attended the United Nations General Assembly sessions as member of the Indian delegations in 1947, 1948 and 1949 and represented India on Narcotic Drugs Commission.

He is the first Central Secretariat Service officer to be appointed as head of an Indian mission abroad.

AFGHANISTAN

Mr. Bhagwat Dayal, presently Ambassador of India at Djakarta, has been appointed India's Ambassador to Afghanistan.

Born in March 1900, Mr. Bhagwat Dayal had his education in Allahabad and London and qualified as Barrister from Middle Temple London, before returning to India to become Teacher in the Department of English Studies, Allahabad University. He entered the Government of India during the last war as Officer on Special Duty in Food Department. In 1946, he received his first diplomatic assignment as Consul in Bangkok and later successively became Minister and Ambassador when the post was elevated to the status of legation and then embassy. In 1951, he was appointed India's Ambassador to Djakarta.

MAN CHARGED WITH BLACKMAILING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young man who had been moving in the city posing as a social worker, police informant and legal adviser was arrested by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay police on a charge of blackmailing a person.

Producing T. Somsunder alias Shamrao Pillai before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court today the police said that a person who was alleged to have been harassed by a policeman approached the accused and sought his advice to get rid of the policeman. A complaint was lodged and the accused was arrested. He has been ordered to be released on bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD TO TOUR PUNJAB

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24 (UPI): The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad is proceeding on a four-day tour of the Punjab next Monday. After spending a day at Nangal and Bhakra, which he is visiting after two years, Dr. Rajendra Prasad will arrive at Amritsar on the morning of 28th October, for a three-day stay.

Sugar Production And Stocks

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24.

The opening stocks, production, despatches and closing stock of sugar in respect of Central sugar factories in India during the fortnight ended September 30, were 329, 306, 133, 52,024 and 277, 415 tons respectively, reports the Director of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, on the basis of returns received under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935.

The figures for the corresponding fortnight of the previous season were 604,076, 3,232, 42,634 and 564,674 tons respectively. Figures for the current fortnight relate to 126 factories representing 91.65 per cent. of the total cane-crushing capacity, while the figures of the previous year relate to 131 factories representing 96.00 per cent. of the total cane-crushing capacity.

The total figures for the production and despatches of sugar for the season 1952-53 are reported to be 13,17,650 and 14,81,866 tons respectively, as against the corresponding figures of 14,89,631 and 10,77,-664 tons during the previous season.

Production during the fortnight being 133 tons of sugar pertaining to season 1953-54 has been excluded from the to-date production of 1952-53.

JALGAON INDEX NUMBER RECEDES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During September last, the working class cost of living index number for Jalgaon City (on base: August 1939 equal to 100) receded by 2 points to 487, owing to a fall of 4 and 29 points in the clothing and the miscellaneous groups respectively.

Non-Ferrous Metals

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

COPPER INGOTS: Ready Rs. 151, October Rs. 149, November Rs 149.

ZINC: Ready Rs. 53, October Rs. 51/8, November Rs. 52/8.

LEAD: Ready Rs. 65.

TIN: Ready Rs. 99, October Rs 98/12. November Rs. 99/12.

Swedish Plane Not Shot Down

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 24 (UPI-AFP): The Swedish Foreign Ministry received several reports concerning the tourist plane "SEBHE" which met with an accident on Thursday. The Foreign Ministry Sources said that at first they received a telegram dated October 22, from the Swedish Legation in Tel Aviv, reporting that one plane had landed by mistake at Ilath and was released later by the Israeli authorities. No mention of an accident was made in this telegram. During the night, the Swedish Legation in Cairo, sent a message announcing the loss of a plane marked "SEBHE" in Syria on its way from Egypt. to Syria. The message said the charred remains of both the planes and planes' occupants had been found.

The Swedish Information Agency flatly denied last night reports that a Swedish tourist plane had been shot down by the Israeli plane in Israel. The Agency said the reports must have referred to a Swedish plane which crashed by accident on October 21. The Agency said that the reports that this plane had been shot down by the Israeli plane must have been circulated by Arab sources.

KARACHI MARKETS

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

Cotton Old Crop Unchanged New Crop Oct./Nov. Nt. rg 61 to 61/4 Ls# 59/8 289 f rg 63/8 to 64/12 4 f rg 56/12 Market steadily held at previous levels.

Business Turnover 6000 bales, mostly of speculative and unfixed nature.

Cottonseed Ready 8/4 to 9/4 November 8/10.

Gold 90/14 steady.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

Tata Defd. at 9 p.m. Rs. 1922/8 to 1925/- Indian Iron Rs. 24/8/-

Hapur Market

HAPUR, Oct. 24

Futures silver Rs. 149-10, Peas mangsar Rs. 13, Jeth Rs. 10-2, Arhar mangsar Rs. 12-8, Jeth Rs. 10-14 Urd maha Rs. 16 Gwar maha Rs. 7-11-9, Nazrana silver Rs. 4-4 Gwar Rs. 0-11-0, Peas Rs. 0-11-0, Ready wheat Rs. 16-8 to 17-8 Gram Rs. 13-8 to 15, Barley Rs. 11-8, Bejhar Rs. 11, Maize Rs. 12, Gwar Rs. 10-8, Rice basmati Rs. 30, Hansraj Rs. 27, Sela Rs. 25, Coarse Rs. 20, Peas Rs. 13-2, Arhar Rs. 12-8, Urd Rs. 20, Massor Rs. 15-4, Trade stocks Peas Rs. 43, Gram Rs. 10 Bejhar 12, Peas 35, Arhar Rs. 19 khatties.

Gur pansera Rs. 19-8, Crystal wholesale mill delivery ready Rs. 29-8 to 31-8, Retail Rs. 30 to 31-4 Khandsari Rs. 25 to 30, Oilseeds sarson Rs. 23, Taramira Rs. 19-8 to 21-8, Groundnut Rs. 16 to 18, Vegetable products Rs. 39, Cottonseed Rs. 11-8, Mustard oil Rs. 58, Linseed oil Rs. 44, Groundnut oil Rs. 74, Oilcake Rs. 9, Bardana dhari Rs. 70, sufed dhari Rs. 92-8 Kalidhari Rs. 108 half bags Calcutta Rs. 45, Sajanwa Rs. 47-8, Kapas Rs. 24.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

Cotton	5028
Rice	222
Cottonseed	850
Gram	2082
Sugar	408
Rye	..
Tilseed	728
Groundnuts	1839
Castorseeds	429
Poppyseed	..

Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

Cloves	410
Cassia	50
Aso	49/12
Mercury	495
Aso	490
Camphor	2-3-0

Hessian Markets

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

	Rs.	
D. W. Bags	85	0
October-December	86	0
Liverpool	123	0
B. Twill	107	0
Twine	45	0
Ready 4 x 11 Pics	106	0
October-December Pics	98	0
50 x 10 Ready Pics	83	0
40 x 76 Ready Pics	66	0

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

Ready	92 to 97
B. Refined	86-4
Mexican	86
Java	94-8

Bombay Pepper

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

Magsar	1530 to 1550
Maha	1430 to 1450

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Oct. 24

Coiryarn beypore Rs. 135/145 quilandy Rs. 155/165 fibre garbled Rs. 105 ungarbled Rs. 100 coconuts raw Rs. 145/155 unhusked Rs 150/160 Madrasnottam Rs. 160/172/8 coconut oil Rs. 570/575 copra office Rs. 405 dilpasand Rs. 410 Madrasnottam Rs. 415 pepper wynaad Rs. 2350 country Rs. 2250 dryginger chernad Rs. 500 ernad Rs. 475 coffee robusta Rs. 154 timber pali Rs. 55/60 junglewood Rs. 35/40 vellapine Rs. 60/65 benteak Rs. 40/45 teak Rs. 90/110 mango Rs. 3 to 3/2 teak Rs. 20 to 22/8 rosewood Rs. 20/22/8.

Meerut Markets

MEERUT, Oct. 24.

Gur pansera Rs. 18 to 19-8, Arrivals 8000 Mds Khandsari Rs. 20, to 30, Crystal sugar wholesale jaswant Rs. 29-12, Modi Rs. 29-13, Mawana Rs. 29-12, Ramlaxman Rs. 29-5, Daurala Rs. 30-8, Sakoti Rs. 29-9, Retail Rs. 31 to 32-8, Oilseeds sarson Rs. 23 to 23-8, Taramira Rs. 21 to 22 Groundnut Rs. 22 to 26, Til Rs. 30 to 36, Cotton seeds Rs. 13 to 14, Oils sarson Rs. 57 to 58, Taramira Rs. 51 to 52, Groundnut Rs. 74 to 76, Muzaffarnagar gur chaku Rs. 21-8, Khurpapar Rs. 19-8, Pansera Rs. 19, Shakkar Dara Rs. 21, Khandsari Rs. 26 to 30, Crystal sugar Rs. 28-12 to 31-14.

TOBACCO MILLIONS

SALISBURY, Oct. 24 (NAFEN): The latest official figures show that the 1953 season resulted in Southern Rhodesia selling 105,148,140 pounds of flue-cured tobacco for £17,394,739.

United Kingdom buyers took 59,383,895 pounds of total—accounting for 56.48 per cent of the crop.

A record total of 621,280 bales was sold during the season, averaging 522 bales per hour.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

		Rs.	a
2½%	Loan 1954	98	10
2½%	Loan 1955	98	4
2½%	Loan 1961	90	9
2¾%	Loan 1960	93	0
2¾%	Loan 1962	91	9
2¾%	Loan 1976	82	0
3 %	Loan 1957	98	8
3 %	Loan 1958	98	2
3 %	Loan 1959-61	96	2
3 %	Loan 1963-65	92	8
3 %	Loan 1964	92	8
3 %	Loan 1966-68	90	3
3 %	Loan 1970-75	86	7
3 %	Loan 1986 or later 81	15	0
3½%	Loan 1954-59	100	4
3½%	Nat. Plan Loan 1961	98	8
4 %	Loan 1960-70	102	0
4½%	Loan 1955-60	103	0
4½%	Loan 1958-68	105	0
3 %	Bom Govt. Loan 1955	99	4
3 %	Bom Govt. Loan 1956	99	4
3 %	" " " 1958	97	12
3 %	" " " 1960	94	12
3 %	" " " 1962	93	0
3 %	Madras Govt. " 1955	99	0
3 %	" " " 1959	97	0
3 %	" " " 1960	94	4
3 %	M.P. " " 1955	98	12
3 %	M.P. " " 1960	94	4
3¼%	Bom. Municipal 1965	91	12
3¼%	" " 1977	86	12
3¼%	" " 1979	86	12
3½%	Bom. Govt 1962	98	0
3½%	W Bengal " 1962	97	12
3½%	Madras " 1962	97	12
3½%	U.P " 1962	97	12
3½%	M.P. " 1962	97	12
3¾%	Bom. Municipal 1966	97	0
4 %	Bom. Govt. 1964	101	2
4 %	W. Bengal " 1964	100	10
4 %	Madras " 1964	100	0
4 %	U.P " 1964	99	12
4 %	Bom. Municipal 1964	100	2
4 %	Bom. Port Trust 1974	99	8
4 %	" Municipal 1974	99	8
5 %	" " 1959	105	0
6 %	" " 1954	102	8

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

The local forward cotton market was quiet today under restricted trading. It being a week-end short session there was less inclination to operate and there was only routine business.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 602 and advanced at Rs. 602-8 under scattered buying. At this level there was absence of fresh support and the market declined at Rs. 601-4 under small selling. May delivery was quoted at Rs. 607-4.

Later on there was some selling and February declined at Rs. 600-8 and the market closed as under:—

I.C.C. February	601	0	0
I.C.C. May	605	12	0

GOLD & SILVER

The local bullion market was steady today on renewed buying in silver. Gold was steady with moderate business.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 149-14 and and after declining at Rs. 149-10 advanced at Rs. 150-2 on renewed buying and steadied at Rs. 149-14. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 149-6.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 80-8 and after advancing at Rs. 80-10 declined at Rs. 80-7. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 81-1 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 56/-.

Later on there was increased selling which resulted in a sharp decline in quotations. The market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	148	8	0
Forward	148	13	0
Ready Gold	80	0	0
Forward	79	8	0

Ghee Quotations

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

B. L.	54
M. J.	53
B. K.	53
Belgaum Sandow	49
Cow	48
Belgaum No. 2	44

Cottonseed Quotations

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

Hubli	18-4
Gujarat	18-4
Berar	18-4

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,910 to Rs. 1,912-8 and Indian Irons at Rs. 24-4.

PRODUCE MARKET

The produce market was quiet today with limited business. Groundnuts were quoted at Rs. 34. November at Rs. 29-8. Oil local Mills was quoted at Rs. 56. R. R. Rs. 19. October at Rs. 18-8, November at Rs. 16-15 and December a Rs. 15. Linseed was quoted at Rs. 24-8 and February-March at Rs. 22. Castorseeds Bold were quoted at Rs. 27 Small at Rs. 30 and Madras at Rs. 31.

May delivery opened at Rs. 111 and after advancing at Rs. 111-7 declined at Rs. 110-6 and closed at Rs. 110-8.

GROUNDNUTS			
Coromandal	35	0	0
Khandesh quality New	34	0	0
December-January	27	10	0
October	34	0	0
November	30	4	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Castorseeds May	110	8	0
Castorseeds Madras	31	0	0
Castorseeds Gujarat	39	0	0
Kutch Saurashtra	39	0	0
Kanpur	27	0	0
LINSEED			
Bold	24	8	0
Small	22	0	0
Satna	22	0	0
February-March	22	2	0
October-November	24	4	0
NIGER SEEDS			
Madras	31	0	0
Three Zilla	31	8	0
KARDI			
Bold	21	4	0
Kanpur	20	0	0
October-November	20	12	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipt	19	4	0
October	18	8	0
November	16	1	0
December	15	2	0
Linseed Oil Read	14	8	0
Castorseed Ready	16	0	0
First Pressure	16	12	0
B. S. S.	17	2	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

Following were the closing quotations in the Bombay Artificial Silk Yarn market today:—

120 D Ready Japan	Rs. 4	2	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	0	0
120 D Ready Italy	3	14	0
150 D Ready Italy	3	7	0
150 D Box October—			
Opening	680	0	0
Highest	685	0	0
Lowest	680	0	0
Close	681	0	0
150 D Box November—			
Opening	685	0	0
Highest	690	0	0
Lowest	685	0	0
Close	686	0	0
2/40 Staple October—			
Opening	678	0	0
Highest	680	0	0
Lowest	678	0	0
Closed	678	0	0
2/40 Staple November—			
Opening	657	0	0
Highest	658	0	0
Lowest	657	0	0
Closed	657	0	0

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (UPI-AFP): The New York cotton futures market was irregular and quite today. Old crop month dropped on light hedging and liquidation while distant month advanced on small buying orders. At close New York unchanged to off one to four points and New Orleans off 3|5 points.

Futures index 157.08 up 0.47, spot index 168.97 up 0.02.

The following are the closing quotations:

Dec.	32.84
March	33.30
May	33.59
July	33.55|56
Oct.	32.99
Dec.	32.99
March	33.66

Chicago Grains

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (UPI-AFP): Chicago grains market was firmer today. Wheat up 7|8, Oats up 3|8, Rye up two cents, Soyabeans up 1-7|8 to Winnipeg oats up 1|3|8, Rye up 1-3|8, but Flaxseed off 2-1|2 cents Bushel. Wools tops off 0.4 to up 0.2 cent pound and Greasy off 0.1 to up 0.4 per cent pound.

U. N. DAY BROADCAST

Outworn Colonialism Can't Be Propped Up, Says V. P.

NEW DELHI, October 24.

DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN, Vice-President of India, said today that the leading nations of the United Nations should use their influence, not to maintain the 'status quo' in colonial countries but to make the U.N. an instrument for peaceful change.

Dr. Radhakrishnan who was broadcasting from the All India Radio Station, Delhi, on the occasion of the United Nations Day, further said: "If we support colonial systems, corrupt, unrepresentative administrations which violate human rights and practise out-of-date-feudal economics, and if this support takes the form of military assistance, the danger to world peace becomes extremely grave".

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

Proceeding Dr. Radhakrishnan said:—

We rejoice that there is an institution like the U. N., for it is the symbol and hope of the new world, of the light dawning beyond the clouds. If we look at the international scene where the major powers seem to be engaged in the initial skirmishes, that can grow into a full war, where they are striving for strategic bases, bidding for allies, encouraging subversive movements in the ranks of their opponents, we feel greatly depressed and disturbed.

ASIAN MOVEMENTS

As for the unfree nations of Asia and Africa, their movements for political liberation cannot be bypassed. These resurgent peoples have traditions which are old though their political ambitions are new.

The leading nations of the U.N. should use their influence not to maintain the status quo in colonial countries but to make the U.N. an instrument for peaceful change. If we support colonial systems, corrupt, unrepresentative administrations which violate human rights and practise out of date feudal economies, and if this support takes the form of military assistance, the danger to world peace becomes extremely grave.

If the declaration of human rights is not to lose its meaning, if it is not to be dismissed as a mere scrap of paper, the U.N. should not compromise with its own ideals.

The bitterness of people who are victims of racial segregation is mounting. Though the racially oppressed may not engage in an open war with their oppressors who have superior scientific armoury, we cannot expect them to love their oppressors.

In Soviet Russia, the State is highly organised and opposition to it is suppressed. We may not agree with the materialist basis of Communism or the missionary zeal with which it is enforced. But in countries where it is accepted, Communism has meant education, opportunity and living conditions, which, if hard, are not harsher than those which prevailed previously. The Communists recognise the necessity for radical social reorganisation.

COMMUNIST APPEAL

In countries where abject poverty and selfish luxury exist side by side, to talk to the starving peasant or the oppressed worker about personal freedom and civil liberties does not make much sense. He cannot be expected to prefer the democrat who, having apparently ignored his distress or exploited his labour in the past, now tells him to wait for an undated future before his lot is improved. Fear of Communism has led us to a distorted view of the world situation and the forces at work in modern society.

OUR ATTITUDE

India by not aligning herself with either of the power groups, by not committing herself in advance except to the interests of peace, democracy and world society, hopes to make a small contribution to the peaceful solution of the outstanding problems that divide the powers today. India does not believe that every nation should choose one side or the other in the present cold war.

It is because we feel that the admission of the People's Government of China will strengthen the interests of peace and make the U.N. more representative than it is today, that we press for her admission.

COMING REVOLUTION

Mankind is now in one of its rare moods of shifting its outlook. The compulsion of tradition has lost its force. Revolution is not only in the air; it is in the hearts of men. We must recreate and re-enact a vision of the world based on the elements of reverence, order and human dignity without which no society can be held together.

GLAMOROUS WOMAN MP MAY BE RECTOR OF GLASGOW

GLASGOW, Oct. 24, (INS)

PARLIAMENT'S most glamorous member today may become the first woman ever to hold the nearly 300-year-old office of Rector of Glasgow University.

The name of Lady Tweedsmuir, 38-year-old Conservative MP, was placed on the ballot at the last minute when U.S. Democratic leader Adlai Stevenson declined the nomination.

While Stevenson's position on Home Rule for Scotland may be rather obscure, Lady Tweedsmuir is an outspoken opponent of Scottish nationalism.

That fact apparently has not disturbed Glasgow's boisterous students whose present rector is "King John" MacCormick, a leader in the movement for Scottish Home Rule.

Lady Tweedsmuir once received a letter from a member of the Scottish Republican Army threatening her with violence unless she ceased her opposition to the movement.

She faces an even more serious threat should she win today's election. Victory would mean she must give an inaugural address before a student body whose keen marksmanship with rotten eggs and vegetables has been demonstrated on previous rectors.

HONORARY POST

The post is an honorary one which no incumbent holds for more than a year. Each rector is expected to take with good cheer whatever ordeal the prank-conscious students impose.

But tall, blonde Lady Tweedsmuir believes that the students can be no more formidable than her fellow Members of Parliament seemed to her on the day six years ago when she made her maiden speech in the House of Commons.

Despite her nervousness, she won cheers from both sides of the House. In fact, her warmest reception came from a Scottish MP across the isle. He said: "She showed dignity and command of the language. She had thrust of mind tempered with humour could expound theories in a lucid manner—and had the added attraction of being kindly to the eye."

"All parties", he concluded, "realise what an asset that is."

Lady Tweedsmuir, who was 31 when she entered Parliament, has three daughters, one of whom made her debut this year. Her first husband was killed in World War II, and she married Lord Tweedsmuir in 1948.

Not content to be in Parliament and to have won such unofficial titles as "best coifed" and "best hatted" Member, she recently became a director of a firm of public relations consultants.

Record Yield Of Rice & Bajri

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. S. Hiray, Minister for Agriculture, distributed today prizes of Rs. 1,000 each to Mr. Laxman Gopal Mali and Mr. Jaykrishna Krishna Gaikwad of Nasik District, at a function held at village Ghoti (Nasik District) for producing highest yield of rice and bajri (per acre), respectively, in Bombay State during the crop competitions held in 1952-53.

Mr. Hiray also commended the efforts of Mr. Ramchandra Madhav Pawar who produced 5,060 lbs. of bajri per acre in his farm at village Paraghadi, in Nasik District. Mr. Mali produced 16,612 lbs. of rice per acre in his field at village Shivre, in Chandor taluka, while Mr. Gaikwad produced 3,126 lbs. of bajri per acre at village Ozar, in Niphad taluka.

In a speech made on this occasion Mr. Hiray asked the agriculturists to increase production by sincere efforts and by adopting modern methods, including the Japanese method of rice cultivation. He asked the farmers to consult the Agriculture Department to solve their difficulties, just as they would consult the doctors whenever somebody from their family would be ill.

Earlier, the Minister visited the cattle-breeding station at Igatpuri, where Dangi breed of cattle is being reared on a farm extending over an area of about 200 acres. It was explained at the farm that while an average Dangi cow reared by a former yielded about 3 lbs. of milk per day, the Dangi cow at the centre was yielding as much as eight lbs. of milk per day.

Mujahid Terrorism In Arakan District

RANGOON, October 24 (NAFEN).

THERE has been a flare-up of Mujahid (Muslim rebel) activity in Arakan District, Western Burma.

Reports reaching here state that they are terrorising areas around Maungdaw and Buthidaung.

In a series of raids on villages the Mujahids are reported to have kidnapped Muslim girls and given them in marriage to some members of their insurgent forces. In other cases, members of Muslim families have been kidnapped and are being held to ransom.

Most Effective Tool For World Peace

HOMI MODY'S TRIBUTES TO ACHIEVEMENTS OF U.N.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SIR HOMI MODY, said this evening that it might appear that the U. N. General Assembly had deteriorated into nothing more than ".....a forum for the propagation of the Communist ideology".

But, he pointed out, a closer look into the workings of the body would show that it has revealed and exposed to the light of the world the subversive policies and purposes of the Communist bloc, which have merely served to fuse the free nations of the world into a more homogenous camp.

Sir Homi Mody was speaking at the Rotary Club's function in celebration of United Nations Day in the city today.

Forsaking his usual free-and-easy sarcasm and light persiflage, the former Governor of U. P. assumed a more formal and restrained front of gravity in tracing the history of the world body. He expressed his grave doubts if the Red Bloc in the U.N. had done their cause any good by the way they have presented themselves on the U.N. platform.

Sir Homi said that besides settling international political disputes, the United Nations had also worked for promoting world health, happiness and prosperity. Yet, he said, it is a sobering thought to recollect that the vast sums poured out for relief and rehabilitation constitute but "....one per cent of the amounts spent by nations in preparations for aggression by some and defence by others." "Man", he said, "has not yet mastered the art of living as a (world) community," and that so long as this was lacking, the necessity for the world body would be there.

In referring to the U.S. stand against the admission of Red China into the U.N., Sir Homi Mody said that "No one can deny that Red China's record has been most discouraging, and that the difficulties of the United Nations would be greatly aggravated by its admission into the fold (of the U.N.)"

TROUBLE AHEAD

Sir Homi feared that the revision of the Charter within a short period would once again bring nations, large and small, at bitter loggerheads. In the revision, he said, that the same sort of obstructionist tactics, which have so far emasculated the U.N. General Assembly, would be encountered.

Turning to the imperfections of the U.N., Sir Homi Mody said that much of the world body's difficulties stemmed from the unwillingness of the member nations to surrender their sovereignty in the establishment of a World State. "The General Assembly is limited to discuss and deliberation without the power to legislate .... and in the absence of armed forces at its disposal, the Security Council is not the enforcement agency it was envisaged to be, and the right of the veto with which its permanent members have been provided has, by its abuse by the Red powers, crippled its effective functioning."

A general proposition of the United Nations, he said, was that no dispute could be brought before it unless it was thought that such a dispute was a serious jeopardy to world peace and tranquillity. This Sir Homi thought was a serious shortcoming, which "..... it would be foolish to gloss over."

Sir Homi concluded by saying that the sceptics and the cynics may dwell, a great deal on the few failures of the U.N. but that he would ask such pessimists to reflect on two profoundly significant changes which have been consummated since the Charter was born.

These two changes, he said, "are that the democratic countries are in a much stronger position to defend themselves as a result of alliances and the build-up of armaments, and that 700 million people have achieved their freedom," who hitherto had been subjugated to one or other of the major nations.

"All in all," he concluded, "the general inference can hardly be challenged, that the United Nations, whatever its imperfections, is the most effective universal instrument today that works for peace and holds out the promise of a better world."

After his speech, Sir Homi Mody declared open an exhibition of photographs collected from different member countries of the United Nations.

Dr. Radhakrishnan To Visit Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India will be in Bombay State on October 26 and 27.

He will arrive at Hubli by train early in the morning on October 26 and will be received by Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government and Co-operation, on behalf of the Government of Bombay.

After performing the opening ceremony of the State Transport Workshop at Hubli, he will be given an address by the Dharwar Local Board and the Dharwar Municipality at Dharwar.

In the afternoon, Dr. Radhakrishnan will deliver convocation address of the Karnatak University. Earlier, he will open the University Building (administration block).

The Vice-President will arrive at Poona in the afternoon on the following day and, after a brief halt there, will proceed to Bombay by plane in the evening. At Santa Cruz Airport, he will be received by the Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, and the Chief Secretary, Shri M. D. Bhansali.

Dr. Radhakrishnan will leave at night on October 27 by train for New Delhi.

Personal

RAJ BHAVAN NEWS

BOMBAY, Oct. 24

The Hon. Mr. R. G. Casey, accompanied by Mr. Marshall, has arrived.

P.R.O. OF WESTERN RAILWAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. K. Pooviah has taken charge of office of the Public Relations Officer of the Western Railway. Mr. B. L. Kapur having proceeded on leave prior to retirement. Mr. Pooviah can be contacted by the public at his Western Railway Headquarters Office, Churchgate. His telephone number is 26061.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24 (UPI):—The Prime Minister today received the Director of the United Nations Information Centre here, Mr. J. B. Orrick, on the occasion of United Nations Day.

Mr. Nehru accepted the first copy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Hindi. The United Nations Information Centre is publishing the declaration in a Hindi translation officially approved by the Government of India.

PATTER

'DON'T WORRY!'

By Asude

I don't think you will be bothered by me for long, for I have been asked to go to the hills. No, not for a spot of razzle-dazzle and whoopee, but for good "Go and don't come back" is how they put it. They? I mean my family. No place in its bosom for me.

You see, an annual check-up is held in this house about Dusserah time, and this is Dusserah. The "check-up" is on me. There is a regular Tribunal,—*a la* Press Commission,—at which they sit,—mother and children,—and go over all my commissions and omissions of the year. Mostly omissions.

They had this year's check-up last evening. Feeling, I could see, ran high. I did not wonder. For they had just come back from the Railway station for the second time, — sucking their thumbs. They had planned to go to the hills,—no, not for good but for fun, but they had failed to do so. And it was, they averred, due to my gross remissness. There was not a single berth in the train for them.

To tell the story right, I shall have to go back. I wonder if you remember that cry of mine, "*Chalo Delhi*" which appeared in these columns just seven years ago. In it, I told you all about the fashionable slogan retailed all over the place: *Kuch Fukker Mut Karo!*" You can say it in English in two words: "Don't worry!"

I know all about the vice of worrying and the benefit of not worrying. And I know it is excellent advice to give to friends in difficulties. But elsewhere, that is, anywhere else except at Delhi, the difficulty must be there and you should show some signs of "worrying." In Delhi, you need not. You have simply to open your mouth and you hear it *Kutch Fukker Mut Karo!*

For instance, if you ring up the Station "Enquiries" and ask for the departure time of the Frontier Mail, he does not trouble to give you the hour. What he gives is advice,—the cream of philosophy. He says that the train will come alright,—in its own time,—"Don't Worry!"

If you inform the Power House that the electric current in your section has been off for the last two hours and enquire when an improvement in the situation might be expected, he gives you in reply something far, far more precious than mere information. He gives you the essence of Confucius's philosophy: "It will be all right. Don't Worry!"

If you ask a Delhi pleader what is the next date of hearing in your case, he assures you that there is no cause for worry. If your little boy has broken his ankle in a rough-and-tumble at school,—and you ask the Head-Master whether you should send for a surgeon—he tells you not to worry.

At Delhi, when your bearer brings you a pot of tea and on pouring it out, you discover that it is not tea at all but something else soaked in water, you do not say anything. You do not because before you can think of saying anything he has spat out the magic *mantra: "Kutch Fukker Mat Karo, Sa-a-b!"* Naturally, there is nothing to be said after that.

I take it that you are a fair-minded man and have no bias. And I ask you this. What do you think would be the upshot of this *ad lib* advising? What happens if you are asked not to worry, day in day out, every mortal hour of your life, for years and years and years? You cease to worry, or am I wrong?

After fourteen years of it, I ceased to worry. I could see that there was no sense in knowing the date of your case or of sending for a doctor if your daughter has developed hiccups because, after all, there is no cause for worry. It was hard going to stick to the tradition but I managed it. I ceased to worry. In fact, I told many visitors to Delhi not to worry.

The family sitting in judgment did not seem to appreciate this. First they recalled the Case of the Unexpected Guests which happened early in the year. Some folks from Calcutta had written to me that they were coming to Delhi to spend a week with us. That was alright.

What upset the apple-cart was that these people though wholly unacquainted with Delhi had added two words at the end of their letter the meaning of which could not be mistaken. The writer asked me "not to worry" about it. So, I did not worry about it. I did not think any more about it. I did not tell anybody in the family about it. And they turned up,—at midnight, and wanted dinner.

I told my wife not to worry. I assured her that whilst at Delhi she must do as Delhi does. But she did not seem to see it that way at all. I did not wonder. For, it happens that my wife is a woman. I mean, she is still a woman. Of course she is, or you would have seen her photograph in the papers. That's what I mean.

Well, starting from that they went through the whole list of my remissness during the year and then came to the gravest item in the charge-sheet. "WHY HAD I NOT BOOKED THEIR BERTHS IN THE TRAIN?" I need hardly add that I was not going with the party.

I must concede that they had some cause for their grouse. You see, they had already made one ineffective trip to the station in the morning. They had done so because I had told them that the train left in the morning. But it,—or she, if you like,—didn't. It or she left in the evening.

Was it my fault? I ask you. I did ring up "Enquiries" for the correct time, but the lady answering it was chewing an onion at the time and told me that she was having her lunch and would I mind looking up a time-table, and also that I need not worry. So, I did not worry and looked up a time-table. Later, I found that it was just five years old. I did not worry.

I certainly made all possible effort to have the berths booked. Myself I went to the City Booking Office and asked the girl to look up the Register and see how the booking stood on the date in question. She was ready to oblige but the difficulty was that the Registrar was not available,—was not reachable.

It was not reachable because another young lady was sitting on it. She was sitting on it because though otherwise she filled the chair quite adequately, longitudinally she fell rather on the short side. If she sat on the bare chair, nothing except her lovely face was visible over the table-top. So, she sat on the Register and showed what she had got.

The girls explained the situation and asked me not to worry. On my own part, I told them not to worry about it and came away. Arriving home, I told the family not to worry and had peace. There was peace till they went to the station. Since then, there has been no peace.

They are preparing to go tomorrow. That is all right but what is giving me a twinge or two is the thought of what they will find when they arrrive at their destination. For, the last time I wrote to the house-agent who was fixing a place for the party, he asked me not to worry about it. And I have not worried about it since.

MULTI-PURPOSE BOON TO WEAVER

TEN-SPINDLE POWER SPINNING MACHINE ON THE WAY

Handloom Weaver Can Have His Own Yarn

AT a time when the Union and Bombay State Governments are devising various measures to rehabilitate the handloom industry in the country and the State, the 10-spindle auto-spinner successfully designed at the instance of the Government of Bombay rids the handloom weaver of the spectre of periodical cycles of scarcity in the supply of yarn he requires.

The spinning unit also helps him to earn additional profit. Commercial trials on the machine were recently carried out at the village industries experimental workshop in Poona which demonstrated that the machine can be worked successfully and profitably by the handloom weaver.

The auto-spinner had been the dream of a Bombay engineer, Shri G. B. Kale, who had set his heart on designing a machine that could produce yarn consumed by the handloom weaver. He had been working on the design of the machine so far back as in the days of the non-cooperation movement when the cult of the khadi as preached by Gandhiji spread everywhere in the country. The Government of Bombay has so far paid to Shri Kale Rs. 6,500 as subsidy for research work and for the purposes of trials to be given to the machine designed. A further subsidy of Rs. 4.000 has been sanctioned and will be paid to Shri Kale. The State Government has manufactured two machines from the design prepared by Shri Kale. But the question whether Government should manufacture the machine or entrust the work to the agency of a cooperative organization has not yet been decided.

How It Works

The 10-spindle unit is essentially meant for, and can be installed in the cottage of the handloom weaver. The machine is operated with electric power, which is available in many centres of the handloom industry and it comprises of two separate units (1) the carding and roving unit and (2) the ring spinning and realing frame. Raw ginned cotton is fed by hand in the first unit. The cotton fibres are carded and a sliver is formed. The mechanism introduced produces a uniform weight for each unit length of sliver. The slivers are then reduced after they pass through four pairs of rollers and the roving is wound on bobbins.

The roving bobbins are then mounted on the ring spinning and reeling frame and the yarn produced is wound on bobbins mounted on the ring spindles. The twisting and winding arrangements of the auto-spinner are similar to those of the ordinary ring frame. The machine is equipped with the mechanism for maintaining a uniform twist and for taking out yarn of required counts.

The machine could be worked with the use of 1/4 HP motors each for the two units and would consume three units of electricity during a day of eight working hours. The cost of the machine is Rs. 2,003, but it could be reduced to Rs .1,500 if the machine were manufactured on a large scale.

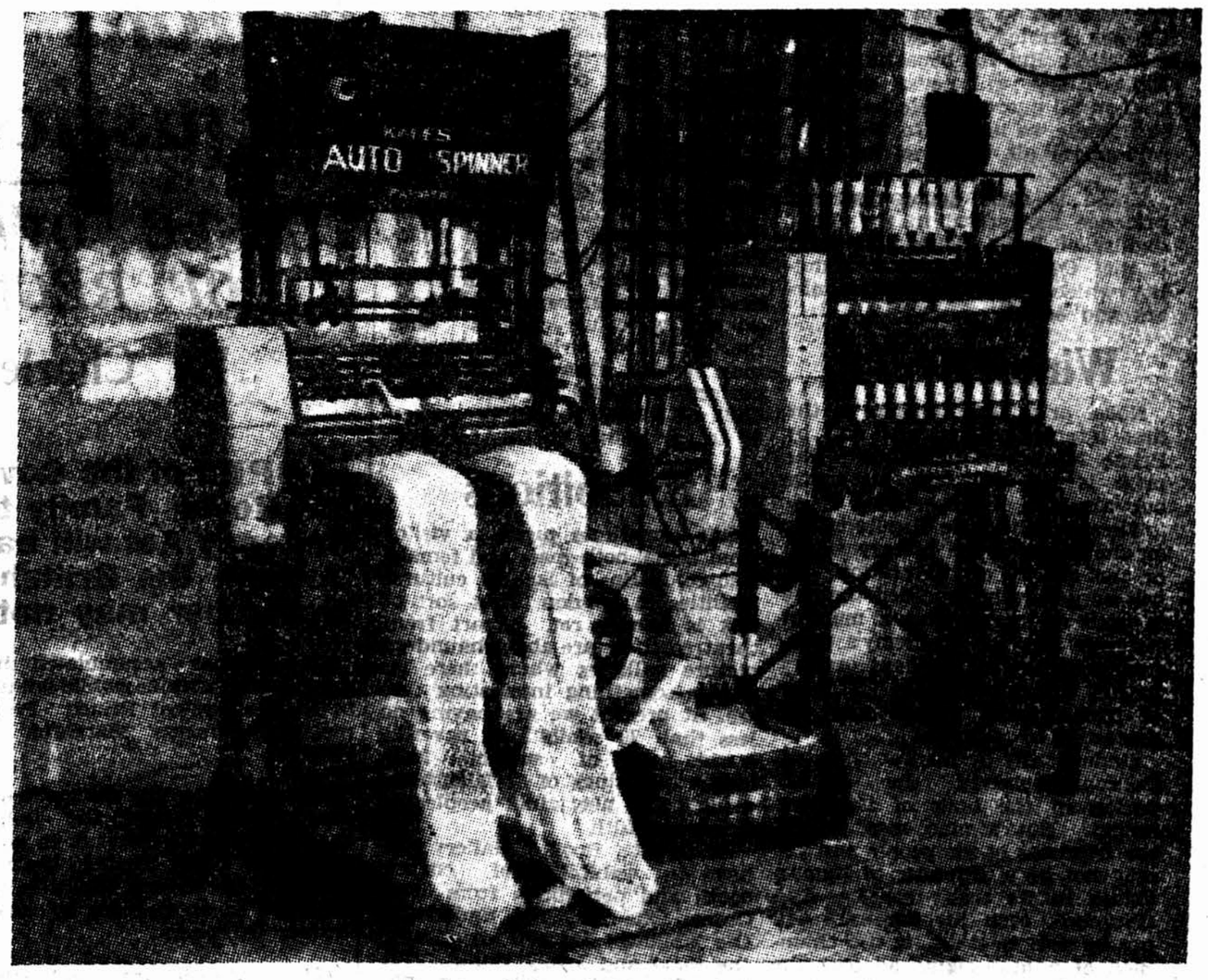
Profitable Operations

The total production of 10 spindles at the rate of five ounces amounts to 3.2 pounds. Although the count spun is between 16 and 20, an average of 18 is taken out. The commercial trials carried out show that a weaver owning his own loom and operating the unit for obtaining his yarn requirements would earn Rs. 107-13-0 in a month of 30 days. The weaver taking a loan for purchase of a loom and weaving grey cloth would earn Rs. 96 and one weaving coloured cloth would earn Rs. 137 during the same period. But, as happens in the organization of the handloom industry on the cottage industrial basis, the members of the handloom weaver's family can work at the machine as they work at the weaving looms in which case the net earnings and profits automatically increase.

Multi-Purpose Boon

Apart from this, the machine solves a difficult problem, that is to say, of the handloom weaver's dependence on outside source of supply for his strategic raw material, particularly when a periodical shortage in supply of yarn is created. The auto-spinner mainly brings self-sufficiency and independence to the cottage industrial worker and the lower cost of production of the yarn spun in the work-room of the handloom weaver contributes to the overall lower cost of production of woven cloth.

The auto-spinner, if introduced on a large scale in the handoom weaving areas, would also secure additional employment to persons trained to operate the spinner. In short, the machine helps the handloom weaver in many ways and should strengthen his competitive position in cutting out costs of production and middlemen's profits and it also removes his worries over an assured supply of yarn without which he is paralyzed.



A view of the 10-Spindle auto-spinner, with two units that card and spin cotton, designed with a grant-in-aid by the Government of Bombay.

IS CHARITY OUT OF DATE?

"In the reign of George I a favourite object of charity was the release of British citizens who had been enslaved by pirates; at this time Thomas Betton, a member of the Ironmonger's Company, formed a Trust, part of the income of which was devoted, for ever, to *the rescue of prisoners in Turkey and Barbary.* Though it happily comes about, in the course of time, that there *were* no prisoners requiring release, the trustees continued to save the money for this non-existent purpose until, one hundred and twenty years later, the income available had risen to three thousand, five hundred pounds a year at which point the House of Lords intervened."

—*Guy Keeling.*

OUR LONDON LETTER

From Our Correspondent

SWEDISH PAPER PROTESTS

WINNIE'S BAGGING OF NOBEL PRIZE

'Angel Of India House' Back At Work

LONDON, (By Air).

EVERYBODY is happy that India's High Commissioner Mr. B. G. Kher. called the "Angel of India House", on account of his benign and benevolent disposition, has recovered from illness and is back at work.

He looked fit as a fiddle when he attended the unveiling of the memorial to the 20,000 airmen of the Commonwealth. The memorial is set in the very heart of English history, at Runnymede, where King John signed Magna Carta. The dedication is to the officers and men of Air Forces of Commonwealth, who flew on duty from these islands to Europe. They died without anyone knowing where their bodies lie.

The return of Mr. Kher to India House has not silenced the rumours that he would be soon returning home. It is quite likely that he might desire to be relieved of his duties. If he does that no one will blame him. He is fully entitled to ask for rest after life-long service in the cause of the Nation. But his departure from India House will cause genuine grief in all quarters. He has been so friendly, so helpful to everyone. And above all, he is so unostentious.

There is little doubt that his presence has added to the inner dignity of India House and given it that Gandhian touch of humility which impresses both admirers and critics.

Winnie's Bag

Nobel prize for literature is the first international award won by Prime Minister Churchill. The prize is not only for his books but also for his speeches.

There will be little dispute either on the merit of his literary works or the quality of his oration. It will be generally conceded that he is both an orator and a man of letters. But the Academy's testimony that by his brilliant oratory he has shown himself a "defender of high human values" may be contested by some.

Undoubtedly by his war speeches Churchill inspired the British nation in the hour of its great ordeal. But a man may defend the freedoms of his people and yet may not be a defender of human values in its true sense. And Churchill, even his admirers will not be able to claim, is the champion of human rights all over the world. In fact, his career is associated not with recognition but denial of human rights, especially in Asia and Africa.

A responsible body like the Swedish Academy, charged with the impartial distribution of a Nobel Award, should have been more restrained in its citation.

There is already some criticism of the award to Churchill, but not in this country.

A Swedish Government paper objected, not on the ground of citation, but on the ground that Sir Winston's historical works did not fall within the terms of the Nobel awards. The prize, said the newspaper, "might just as well have gone to Mao Tse-tung, the Red Chinese dictator."

Sir Winston Churchill now joins the company of distinguished men of letters like Tagore, Yeats, Bernard Shaw, T. S. Eliot and others — a company he could not have expected to join when he entered Fleet Street. He will receive £12,000. The 12,000 which of course he does not need. Bernard Shaw, when he got the Nobel Prize for literature, gave it away. Will Churchill do the same?

Though Sir Winston is the only British Prime Minister to get Nobel Prize, there have been Prime Ministers in this country known both for their oratory and literary works. There was Lord Roseberry who excelled in oratory revealing great knowledge of history. Then there was Gladstone, whose oratory was even richer than that of Churchill, but he had no brilliant literary contributions to his credit. Then there was Disraeli, who had carved out a place for himself as a novelist.

Sir Winston Churchill proposes to visit Sweden and personally receive the award. He is known for carefully preparing his speeches, and one can expect a masterpiece of oratory when Sir Winston speaks on that occasion. When Sinclair Lewis, American writer received the Prize for Literature in 1930, he made a rather critical speech while saying thanks. He said "In my country a football match may attract 80,000 people; but literature is considered valueless. To win popularity, a novel must assert that all American men are tall, handsome, rich, honest and powerful goflers, and that American girls, though they may be wild, always change into perfect wives and mothers." Churchill, of course, cannot be expected to say thank.. in this fashion.

Exhibitions

One sometimes meets a visitor from India, both male and female, who complains of lack of cultural facilities in London. That sort of talk is tommy rot. Apart from theatres, there are about haundred picture galleries where there is always something interesting to see. At present we are having no less than 70 exhibitions, covering a wide range of subjects from bazar paintings of Calcutta to medicine of aboriginal peoples of Commonwealth.

At Collet's Book Gallery we have an exhibition of current books and periodicals from New China. One may not understand the language but one can enjoy the lucid and lovely China printing. The exhibits also show how continuous is the Chinese tradition of beauty. We have also an exhibition of works by German Expressionist painters. The collection "represents clearly enough the particular nature of the movement which contributed so much to the aesthetic experience of our time"

There is always something to see in London galleries, and the visitors will enrich their minds if they would care to pay visits to these "Temples of Art and Culture."

Textile Art

Textile designs have improved a lot, but there is no desire on the part of the industry to rest on its laurels. Search for new designs goes on non-stop.

And to encourage new designs the Institute of Contemporary Arts is arranging an exhibition called "Painting into Textiles." It has commissioned twenty-five artists to produce paintings and drawings for it. The exhibition, it is expected, will introduce some new and novel designs that will give a boost to export.

Maugham And Women

Somerset Maugham, the famous writer, does not believe in idealsing women. He believes in telling the truth about women, and he says, they welcome it.

Here are his views about women as he told to a correspondent of the "Sunday Graphic":

"Like men, they can be hateful and lovable, covetous and open-handed, cruel and kind, malicious and generous, egoistic and unselfish.

"But two women cannot be friends. They can like each other and do friendly things for each other. But that two women can be friends with the ease and comfort with which two men can be friends that I do not believe.

"Men and women are far better companions than they used to be, Women do things men do, and they do them well."

Somerset Maugham adds: "Novelists do not make good husbands. Like all artists, they are too egocentric. They are too wraped up in themselves. And that's the one thing very few women can accept."

Children's Fund

United Nations Children Fund is doing admirable work. But for this admirable work it seems it is difficult to collect money. Nations do give, but grudgingly. During the last seven years Britain has given £350,000 just the price of one bomber. And yet in the hands of the fund, £20,000 less than one-seventh of the cost of a Valiant bomber, does this:—

Protects 500,000 people against malaria

or

Cures 400,000 children of yaws

or

Provides daily milk and fats for 30,000 under-nourished children.

or

Equips four maternity hospitals in an under-developed country.

DANCED FOR BRAZIL: Twenty-one year old Sheila Byford who lives in Britain but who was born in Brazil gave a fascinating dance on behalf of Brazil at the International Dance Festival held at the Royal Albert Hall, London.

Britons Will Not Brook Injustice To Margaret

TUSSLE OVER PASSAGE OF REGENCY ACT

By Charles A Smith

LONDON, (INS).

HOPES of the Government and the Royal Family that the changes in the Regency Act will have an easy passage through the British Parliament in early November may not be fulfilled.

Evidence has accumulated that there is considerable public opinion in Britain against Prince Philip replacing Princess Margaret as Regent.

Opposition to the change seems based on two factors: the feeling that Princess Margaret is in some way being badly treated; the fact that the Greek-born Philip is still regarded as an outsider by many insular Britishers.

There already are indications that the British press itself is split on the wisdom of interfering with the Regency Act, with the powerful "London Times" and the equally opinion-forming "Manchester Guardian" coming out respectively for and against the change.

There is evidence that many politicians are in two minds about it all and may ask a lot of questions before agreeing to rubberstamp the proposal.

It also is apparent that the vocal so-called "republican" element of the Socialist Party intends to attempt to make political capital out of the planned change, and depict Princess Margaret as a girl who has been "done wrong" by the Government.

The situation has not been helped by the publication of a book about the Mountbatten family (Philip bore the family name of Mountbatten before his marriage), which tends to depict the Mountbattens as "liberal" in politics, and draws attention to the fact that the dashing and ambitious Lord Mountbatten was responsible for much of Philip's early political education.

BRITISH PREJUDICE

Although Philip has gradually consolidated his position as "first gentleman" of England since his marriage to the Queen, and is tremendously popular with the man-in-the-street, he has by no means lived down his Greek ancestry.

The Briton who regards any "damned foreigner" as suspect doesn't differentiate between prince or beggar. And the foreigner who marries into the British royal family is more suspect than most. It applies to Philip, despite the fact he is descended from Queen Victoria, is good looking for never puts a foot wrong.

Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria and revered by many as "Albert the good", never lived down his German birth, never was wholly acceptable to Britishers, was charged with making Victoria pro-German, and with "interfering" too much in State affairs.

There's plenty of innuendo being published and spoken, suggesting by inference that Philip might become a power behind the British throne, capable of influencing it unduly, if the Regency Act change goes through.

Thus there's every reason for believing that the proposed Regency Act change may provoke lively controversy when it comes before Parliament. It also is possible that the controversy may flare up into the open.

For Educational Service In Malaya

Shri O. P. Agarwal, M.Sc. B.T. M.R.S.T. (London), head of the Department of Mathematics and Science, Matunga Premier School is the only candidate selected from the city of Bombay for educational service in Malaya by the Director of Education, Malaya Government, who had come to India to select a batch of teachers to work out a scheme of Educational Reconstruction.

He hails from Dehra Dun, and had his college education in Allahabad University.

He sailed by RMS "Chusan" for Malaya on last Sunday.

FIRST IMPRESSION

"You know how it is when you arrive in a city, everything is a jumble, the streets are too full, the traffic is always too fast and too loud: the buses have an unfamiliar name on them, the shops are not at all what you're accustomed to, and the way to your hotel is a complicated maze, made even worse by a sharp taxi-driver who is running up the meter. But after half a day passes, the confusion disappears and you begin to notice detail, because it is by that detail that you will remember the city."

—*Ronald Hamilton*

OUR DELHI LETTER *FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT*

Capital Goes Gay For Dusserah

LOSING BATTLE OF CLEANSING SECRETARIAT

DELHI was in a holiday mood during the week. While the Bengalis were celebrating their Durga Puja, the others had their Ramlila.

In actual cash, the two principal celebrations cost about a lakh of rupees.

In the pre-independence days, the organisers used to dance about their Chief Commissioner, for the simple reason that the higher personalities were unapproachable. It was a local show, and the Central Government left it to their agent to preside over it. Under the dynamic approach and mass contact, the President of India and the Prime Minister tumble over each other to participate in the celebrations. Dusserah has become the hey-day for the social-climbers of Delhi, who leaving Rama to fight his own battle, crowd round the President and the Prime Minister. This should not be surprising. In the pre-independence days, many of them garlanded the beef-eater Linlithgow, when he was taken to preside over the annual celebrations of a "Gaoshala", (cow's home) in Delhi. British Deputy Commissioner was often given a seat on a dais inside a Hindu temple, barred to Hindu Harijans. The Republican Constitution might have changed the Indian dress, but not the heart of the people. The souvenir presented to Pakistan Prime Minister during his recent visit was an ivory toy, representing Shahjehan riding an elephant. Similarly on Dusserahday, the President of the Republican India is seen in press photographs, putting a "tilak" on the forehead of a king—Rama.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh had another tonsil exercise conference during the week. It discussed the problems of marketing.

First let me discuss the problem of publicity. The Central Government's authority extends over three subjects mainly, namely Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications. Subjects such as Agriculture, Education, Health, Labour etc. were transferred to the States more than twenty years ago, in 1921. By the handouts issued daily by the Press Information Bureau agriculture gets the first priority, followed by other transferred subjects. There again, some Information officers apparently have come to believe that they can only keep their job by publicising Ministers by name. In New Delhi, it is for instance, news, if on any day Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh does not occupy some space in newspapers. It is time that there was some limit to this blatant propaganda of individuals. If the Information officer concerned had his way "Hail Punjabrao" may become the normal method of salutation in Delhi. The tax-payer pays for the Government publicity and not for the boosting up of individual Ministers.

It may be news that in June 1944, a Marketing Sub-Committee with the late Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharyya as its President made its report. It was one of the policy Committees, appointed for post-war planning of marketing in India. The question arises how many recommendations of that Committee were implemented and with what results? Then again, Marketing Officers have been meeting at a Conference every year without seeking the aid of publicity. They have been making recommendations every year. Five years ago, exactly to the date, the tenth conference of Marketing Officers had recommended regulation of agriculture produce exchanges for future trading. It had also circulated a draft bill for the purpose. This Conference had also recommended the establishment of licensed warehouses.

Here are two other recommendations of this Conference for ghee:—

1. Enforcement of the Provincial and State Pure Food Laws more rigidly so as to fight the menace of adulteration.
2. Tightening of measures for checking quality of Agmark ghee by collecting and analysing a larger number of check samples

The same question could be repeated, namely whether these recommendations were implemented and with what results? It is an anomaly that in a land, where the cow is venerated as a mother, large quantities of butter had to be imported because the home produce is inferior in quality and is often adulterated. The fact is that Committees are appointed. They make their reports. More Committees are appointed to consider those reports. Conferences are held. They make recommendations. They meet again to repeat their recommendations. This is called the Welfare State in action.

There is a personality in India, more powerful and popular than the Prime Minister. His name is Khan Bahadur Rishwat Khan. It is easy to lay down standards and establish laboratories for enforcing those standards. The all powerful Khan Bahadur could and does nullify their work. It is claimed that corruption is more prevalent than unemployment in India today. The sway of the Khan Bahadur has penetrated every walk of live.

In Delhi, it is difficult to get anything done without money or influence. The Congress rulers are frightened by unemployment, but it is Khan Bahadur Rishwat Khan who might engulf them.

Curtain Deal

A news item published during the week disclosed that an agreement has been reached between the Governments of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh over the sharing of the water of River Jumna. Neither the Government of India, nor the State Government of Delhi had any knowledge of the deal. The issue, however, is of fundamental importance to Delhi. According to international law and usage, every state through which a river flows has a right of equitable water supply from it. Delhi state is sandwiched between the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and has been having water shortage every year during summer. Even Delhi's power supply is threatened by shortage of water supply during the months of May and June. The attitude of the two neighbouring Governments in ignoring Delhi might appear strange. Stranger still should be the ignorance of Delhi State about this water deal. The Delhi Ministers are so busy in arranging and attending entertainments, that they have hardly any time for the problems affecting their state.

Losing Battle

The Prime Minister and the Works Secretary, Mr. M. K. Vellodi have been making every effort to clean up the Central Secretariat. They have been fighting a losing battle becaue the rank and file do not co-operate with them. They are not intereted.

One view here is that Mr. Vellodi started from a wrong end. If he had first visited the houses of Superintendents made Deputy Secretaries over night after partition and independence, he would have seen that increase in their emoluments was not reflected in their living standards. Their wives might have more gold on their person, but they still lived in the old standard of low living and no thinking. Such men could not be expected to keep their offices clean.

The Labour leaders have done the rest. It has now become impossible to take disciplinary action against any employee, because such action results in protest meetings, walkouts, and what not.

Here is an example.

The Commerce Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari recently paid a surprise visit to his office. In one office he found sixteen people absent without excuse or notice. In another room a boy and a girl were seen gazing into each other's eyes. In other room, all the employees had gathered round one person, who was regaling them with stories. He reprimanded them with the result that a whispering campaign amongst Congress Members of Parliament is on against him. Pandit Hariher Shastri and Professor Hiren Mukarji would have torn him to pieces, had he sacked them. If he were a lesser person, he might have been assaulted. Such is the price, one has to pay for the Welfare State.

Independence has destroyed social conscience. On every side in the Secretariat, there is a talk of promotions. Unless a man were a fool, one gets tired of seeing other people work.

Independence has brought about a phenomenal increase in eating houses inside the Secretariat. They are over-crowded from the early hours of the morning and men and women are seen eating during office hours. During lunch hours, the staff plays games. In bad-pre-independence day, floors of the Secretariat were washed after office hours. One has to use all his ingenuity to escape splashes of dirty water, when one walks to his office at present.

The same is true of repairs. Many a time a Secretary is not able to work, because someone is hamering the floor over his head. Chaparasis are ill dressed and bring their children to play with them. They have some excuse because others higher up bring packs of cards. And punctually at 4-45 p.m. a Kumbha Mela on cycles winds its way homewards.

According to modest estimates one-third of the personnel in the Secretariat could safely be retrenched. But that will create problems of law and order. It may cost elections to the Congress. So the tax-payer must pay to maintain the grand edifice of the Welfare State.

Mr. Vellodi is now transferred to Defence Ministry as its Secretary. Indications are not wanting that his crusade for cleaning up the Secrearist will also end in a defeat.

Before partition efforts were made to introduce the institutions of then British India into Indian states. Now the atmosphere of Indian States has engulfed New Delhi.

ANDHRAS IN U.S. CELEBRATE

Andhras in U.S.A. celebrated the inauguration of Andhra State—at a function in New York.

PASTOR TURNED DIPLOMAT

(Continued from Page 10, Col. 5)

clear before the United Nations Assembly, some days before. He told, that the U. S. acts on the idea that the final test of any policy is moral law, which the Creator legislated by making men the way they are. Since the idea is explicit in the first American document, the Declaration of Independence, the utterances of the Secretary of State was not much of a news, but the revelation of the workings of his mind.

Dulles also quoted another American, Abraham Lincoln: "There is something in the Declaration of Independence giving liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but hope to the world for all future time."

As the American weekly, 'Time' says, 'many leaders in politics either deny the existence of the moral law or its relevance to politics.' But Dulles being what he is, with a mind soaked with a religious zeal of an early Christian could not just countenance the fact, that more than two hundred millions of Lord's children going ungodly. The Secretary of State of America (1953 A.D.) wallowing in the dirty diplomatic politics, has set for himself a very laudable task, holding up a flag of 'liberation', which smacks very much that of the medieval crusader.

Does it follow that the U. S. is therefore committed to a holy war, for the liberation of all peoples from the clutches of the infidels. Dulles would stoutly deny any such commitment or a policy.

Alas, Ichabod, Ichabod, his speech was immediately criticised by two great liberators of humanity, one, who was cause for the liberation of 400 millions and another who still fights for the liberation of the teeming Asian and African millions Major Attlee denounced the speech with the 'intolerance' it implied. Nehru called it 'a narrow approach which considers every thing in terms of black and white with an element of dogmatic fervour, something resembling the old approach of bigoted religion.'

At Kremlin

Dulles's personal acquaintance with some of the bosses of Kremlin was, to say the least, unhappy—the unhappiness being on his side. He lacks the personal magnetism of Dean Acheson and the charm of Anthony Eden. He complains, even in the very first meeting of the U. N. Assembly at San Francisco that Molotov called him a war monger. He soon found out, he says, that they were dealing with a set of people who were not enthused by the 'magic of Atlantic Charter or the Four Freedoms'.

On an official function in Kremlin, after the dinner was over, he tried to worm in Vyshinsky for a chit-chat. But soon Stalin ordered the lights to be turned off and a picture to be screened.

At another function in the Buckingham Palace he requested Vyshinsky to throw more light or a previous statement of his. But the Soviet spokesman declined to oblige, but challenged Dulles for a 'public debate.'

Dulles says, unable to find any light on the Communist principles or the basic creed of the Soviets, he bought four copies of Stalin's book 'On Leninism' (as if one were not enough) and tried to understand them. Good heavens, MacCarthy didn't know it.

Retort To Russia

No doubt, he is a great international lawyer, as lawyers in America go. Even if his term of American Secretary of State was to be forgotten—which is quite probable—his reputation as the author of the Japanese Peace Treaty will survive it. It stands as a monumental edifice of a shrewd lawyer, perpetuating seven years of American occupation on an Asian land. As the sole architect of the Treaty, he travelled a good part of the world, meeting statesmen from different countries and with varied leanings, convincing them and always winning his point.

When Russia asked that Formosa should be returned to China, according to the Big Four Agreement at Cairo, he turned round and—like a lawyer pointing an accusing finger at the dock—asked whether Russia had the cheek to tell that to America, which bore the full brunt of the Japanese aggression for five years, while Russia sailed in for the spoils with only seven days of belligerency.

Dulles has written many pamphlets and articles and made numerous speeches in international sessions, which became the basis of the Republican foreign policy and the bi-partisan approach of President Truman. His only book is "War, Peace and Change."

He has served three four-starred generals of America, but his hero is General McArthur. When the general was sacked by Truman and was returning to America, Dulles had radio-talked to him all about the Japanese Treaty, even before he placed it before the Senate.

Dulles may not have even a paragraph, when American history of the second half of this century is written. All he merits is a cursory foot-note.—M.S.S.

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

Soccer History

History was created in this years Rovers Cup, the blue riband of soccer in Western India, when on Thursday, October 22, Hyderabad Police bagged the coveted trophy for the fourth successive year beating Bangalore Muslims by two clear goals.

The final was a dull affair as far as the standard of the game was concerned. Caution was the word and at no stage did the teams throw it aside. It deteriorated further when rough play crept in.

Referee Natarajan confidently used drastic marching orders on Perumal, Bangalore's right winger who walked well up to Jamal, just to hit him back. This was so noticeable that a few seconds before the incident, the entire press box had predicted the event.

The Rovers Cup has not been all smooth sailing this year. Though, financially it is quite a boon to the WIFA, they expected bigger returns. An estimated profit of about Rs. 12,000 is expected.

For the first time in the history of this tournament, was booted play compulsory. Bombay thus compared its own standard with that of the rest of India. There is little doubt that Bombay's soccer is on a par, but not above the rest. Though no local side reached the final, Burmah-Shell stole honours by holding the finalists Bangalore Muslims to a draw and then going down by a narrow margin in the semi-final. The performance of Mahommedan Sporting of Calcutta was also noteworthy. They are a good combination, but should reserve their tempers for other spheres.

The W.I.A. must have been severely disappointed that local gate-earners, India Culture League, had no best foot to put forward due to their fatigued state. The handsome contribution seemed to have been rather premature.

If ever a team has left memories still alive, it is the Schoolboys XI, Composed of players from Don Bosco's, St. Sebastian's and St. Mary's, they showed what clever planning and orthodox soccer can do. Their disposal of Indian Gymkhana, Mysore XI and a defeat at the hands of ICL was, indeed, a performance to be remembered.

But, the tournament will be remembered for the darker side as well. Fazul Rehman's 'bona fides' for Mahommedan Sporting was discussed and debated for two sittings of the WIFA with no outcome. Tatas went out at the hands of his team—Mahommedan Sporting. Then, came Mr. Ziauddin's firmness in dealing with Hyderabad Policemen's strong bid to have the final on Saturday, but an application from Moin proved of no avail.

Another Rovers Cup tournament —the sixty third to be exact, has gone by and India's soccer is now on the upgrade. We see more robust play, but there is the limit to be maintained. No player should aim for his man, but for the goal

Hockey Amble

By the time this appears in print Bombays Hockey League will have commenced. The ground has received careful grooming under the watchful supervision of its hardworking honorary secretary, Mr. Jos Gonsalves.

New, of course, are the concrete benches in front of the West stands. These have very kindly been donoted by Associated Cement Company and they are really neat.

However, commercializing the BPHA stands has started and the big tin or corrugated sheeting on top of the West stands is being used for advertizing a brand of cigarettes. I'm sure films, too, will arrive very soon and possibly hawkers might go round the grounds, selling their wares. There's a limit to our sporting activities! There's a limit to our commerce, as well.

Another big complaint being registered before the tournament has commenced is the fixation of senior division games. Some clubs are grumbling about being made to play early games, whilst some are tooth-and-nail against playing on week days. But the Lusitanians have dug in for the financial slice that will come their way due to the BPHA's decision to part with a percentage of the gate takings—6 per cent to the winners and 4 per cent to the losers; in case of draw, share.

But the grouse of the Lusitanians, biggest draw card in hockey, is that they are made to play on days when there are two games being played. Thus other teams are likely to benefit more than them and their pittance will be miserable.

The latest blow struck at hockey headquarters, is their stronges t'god-father' — Tata Sports. Tatas, it is rumoured, have decided to withdraw from the league because they are finding it extremely difficult to field a side. There is an air of surprise about the whole affair, but the BPHA have been worrying about it and so greater credence must be given.

Since the nationalisation of the airways, Tata Sports lost the services of a few of their stalwarts like Perumal, Carvalho, George Pereira, Gentle, Diago and Raymon, but they are not short of material and it is nonsensical to say that the Sporting House of Tata have no players.

Both the personal and the material are available in plenty. No doubt, their strength will not be up to the mark, but it is quite comfortable. It does not matter if this is not a cup-lifting outfit, but all the more credit will go their way if they put up a splendid fight with these few 'cubs'.

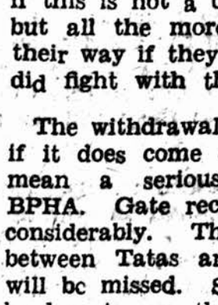
The withdrawal of Tata Sports, if it does come about, will only mean a serious blow to the BPHA. Gate receipts will suffer considerably. The hectic clash between Tatas and Lusitanians will be missed. Something must be done to save the situation!

The House of Tata have been wellknown for their valuable part played in the sport of the country. Their prowess has been undisputed; their courage unbounded; their generosity knows no limits. The men behind the Tata organisation are fully conversant with sporting ideologies, yet how can they sit down and see years of hardwork go-down in shame.

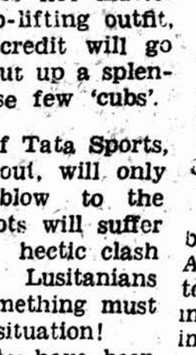
Indian Footballers

How India will fare in the Asian Quadrangular Football tournament will be watched with keenness all over. The team left India without playing a single trial game. But each man was found physically fit. They won against Pakistan by a solitary goal.

The following are brief pen sketches of the team:—



Varadraj



Sanjiva

SANJIVA K. UTCHIL: (Goalkeeper)—Represented India in 1948 in London. Toured the Far East twice, in 1948 (Rangoon) and 1949 with Aryan Gymkhana. Played for Bombay in the National in 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1952 and 1953 and for Bengal in 1951. Now a member of the India Culture League team, Bombay. Was born in Mangalore in 1924.

K. V. VARADARAJ: (Goalkeeper)—Represented India in the 1948 Olympics in London and in 1952 Olympics in Helsinki; member of winning India team in 1950 Asian Games in Delhi. Toured Far East with India team in 1950, and Ceylon in 1949 and 1952 (Quadrangular). Played for Mysore in National Championship 1947, 1948, 1949, 1951 and 1952; and for Bengal in 1953. Now with Mohun Bagan Club of Calcutta. Aged 30 years, born in Mysore City.

Muthu

Manni

S. MANNA: (FULL-BACK)—(Captain)— Played for India in the 1948 Olympics and captained India in 1952 Olympics. Captain of India's winning team in 1950 Asian Games in Delhi and Asian Quadrangular in Colombo in 1952. Led Indian teams to Far East in 1950, to Colombo in 1949. Member of Mohun Bagan of Calcutta since 1952, and played for Bengal in National since 1946. Born in Howrah, he is aged 29, and captains the India team now.

Chandan Singh

Shankar

S. K. AZIZ—(Full-back)—Member of India team to 1952 Olympics, Asian Games in 1950. Far East team in 1951. India team to Kabul in 1949 and played for Hyderabad in National 1949 to 1953. Born in Hyderabad in 1930: member of Hyderabad Police team.

Gokul

Thangaraj

G. MUTHU: (Full-back)—Born in Bangalore aged 27 years, has played for Mysore in the National Championship in 1952 and 1953. Member of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Sports Club, Bangalore.

K. S. MANI: (Full-back)— Has represented Bihar in the National Championship from 1949 to 1953 continuously. Born in Jamshedpur in 1925.

A. PATRICK: (Right-half)—Member of Hyderabad Police team since 1948. Represented Hyderabad in National Championship from 1950 for four years. Born in Hyderabad in 1927.

CHANDAN SINGH: (Centre-half)—Played for India in 1952 Olympics in Helsinki. Asian Games 1951, Asian Quadrangular 1952. Member Indian team to Far East 1950. Represented Services in National Championship in 1949 and 1950; and Bengal in 1951, 1952 and 1953. Born in 1928 in Garhwal (U.P.), now a member of Rajasthan Club, Calcutta.

A group photo of the Hyderabad Police who won the Rovers Cup on Thursday evening for the fourth year in a row standing L to R:—Jamal, Noor, Fruvall, Moin (Capt.), Doraiswamy, Azam; sitting:— Mahmood, Saleh, Ahmedullah, Sussay, Pandari.

SHANKAR A. MOHITE: (Left-half)—Was a member of the Aryan Gymkhana (Bangalore) team to Far East in 1952. Played for Bombay in National 1951 and 1952. Now with India Culture League team, Bombay. Born in Poona 1921.

P. R. GOKUL: (Wing Half-back) left or right—Born in Bangalore 1924, played for Mysore University 1944 to 1948. Has represented Services in National in 1949 and Bengal in 1952. Played for India in Far East tour of 1951. Now with East Bengal Club of Calcutta.

AMAL DUTT: (Wing-Half)—Member of East Bengal team which toured the Continent in 1953. Played for Bengal in 1951. Born in Calcutta, age 25 years member of East Bengal Club, Calcutta.

P. VENKATESH: (Right-Wing) forward—Member of India team for 1952 Olympics Games, and Far East tour in 1950-51; Asian Games 1950 and Asian Quadrangular 1952. Played in the National for Mysore in 1947 and for Bengal in 1949, 1950 and 1951. Born in Bangalore in 1925 now with East Bengal Club, Calcutta.

M. A. SATTAR: (Inside-forward) —Played for India in 1952 Olympics, Asian Games 1950. Asian Quadrangular 1952; Member of the Indian team to Far East in 1950-51. Played for Mysore in 1946 for Bengal in 1949, 1951 and 1953. Born in Bangalore in 1924 now with Mohun Bagan Club of Calcutta.

M. THANGARAJ: (Centre-forward)—Born in Ootacamund in 1926: has played for Madras from 1944 to 1953. Member of the India team against British Services in 1943, against Austria team in Calcutta in 1952. Toured the Continent with the East Bengal Club in 1953, Club: Wimco, Madras.

AHMED KHAN: (Inside-left)—Born in Bangalore 1926. Member of India team to Olympics 1948 (London) and 1952 (Helsinki), Asian games (1950) Far East (1950), Burma (1948). Toured Afghanistan and Pakistan with Bangalore Muslims in 1948, Captain, East Bengal Club's tour of Continent in 1952. Played for Mysore 1944 to 1946, for Bengal 1949 to 1953. Now with East Bengal Club, Calcutta.

Sattar

Ahmed Khan

M. JAYARAM: (Left-winger)—Born at Calicut, 1928. Member of the Navy team which won Services Championship in 1952. For Services in National 1952-53. Now in the Navy stationed in Bombay.

V. J. PEREIRA: (Centre and wing forward)— Born in Kolar Gold Fields in 1928. Member of the Navy team. Services winners 1952, for Services in the National 1953. Member of the Navy team, Bombay.

NEVILLE D'SOUZA: (Inside-forward)—"Baby of the Team". Born in 1932 in Bombay. Played for Bombay University in 1951-52, member of the Tata hockey team which toured East Africa in 1952. Played for Bombay in National Football in 1953.

French Ace Wants 'Em Off To An Early Start

By Morton Von Duyke

(Exclusive To The Bombay Chronicle)

PARIS, (INS).

LOUIS ROSIER, France's champion racing driver, who will attack the Pan-American course next month, declared that "acrobatic race driving" has been replaced today by road duels requiring scientific manoeuvring.

In an exclusive interview with International News Service, Rosier pointed out that race driving has undergone an evolution with the change in racing cars.

"Race driving today is harder than it was in the past", Rosier noted. "The more the mechanical aspects of racing are improved and polished to precision, the more the driver is forced to keep up with the changes."

Rosier said that previously drivers piloted their cars by "acrobatic driving" and rigid techniques. Brutality predominated.

He noted, however, that although techniques change, drivers throughout racing history have followed one basic urge.

"Drivers in the past always used the maximum of their cars." Rosier explained. "Today we do the same, but with more powerful cars."

The Frenchman will wedge himself behind the wheel of a 4.500 cmc Talbot for the Fourth Pan-American. He predicted that his toughest competitors will be Lancia and Ferrari.

Rosier will be driving in next month's race for the first time although he has already raced in South America. He saw only one obstacle facing him in the 3.077-kilometer grind. "I don't know the course,", he frowned, "or what it's like I'm familiar with many mountain courses but not in Mexico. I presume it'll be about the same as those I know."

"Speed drivers in South America are not such finished drivers as Europeans", the French ace noted. "They drive savagely." However, Rosier added, Jean Manuel Fangio whom he considers a great champion has combined the ruthlessness of Latin American drivers with the elegance of European technique and skill. "But he is a great exception", Rosier said.

RAN AGAINST A HORSE—AND WON!

He's 86, But He Will Race With Anyone

LIFE has been quite a marathon for 86-year-old Charlie Hart of England. This fragile-looking, wispy-haired little man—barely five feet tall—claims he has run in his lifetime more than three-quarters of a million miles. And he has not finished.

Recently he ran the eight miles from Kingston Market to Twickenham Green in 102 minutes. And after the race he issued a challenge to anyone over 68 to a 15-mile race.

The immediate reaction is: "Fantastic but why does he do it?"

In his bed-sitting room in Strafford Road, Twickenham, Hart props in a comfortable position the feet that have taken him a distance equivalent to 30 times round the world, and gives his answer: "Because," he says, "I get a kick out of running."

By JOHN WATERMAN

'It's as good as a doctor's prescription — and cheaper. People say: 'You're putting years on yourself, Charlie I say the reverse is the case. Running takes the years off.'

But it has not always been merely a tonic.

Most of Hart's 750,000 miles were pounded in pursuit of hard cash and his career began in the check suit and sawdust world of the Victorian show-ground.

Promoters realised his possibilities as a spectacle—as a human perpetual motion machine. They offered him wages and, sometimes, a cut of the gate money.

Hart became a professional runner in 1885 at the age of 19. He won a five-mile race at Bow Grounds.

But his most remarkable exploits were performed after he was 50.

In 1924, for a £300 wager and a purse of £200 he ran against a horse called Country Lassie ridden by the famous jockey Arthur Nightingall who had won the Grand National three times. This was a six-day contest at the Crystal Palace, Hart won by eight miles.

Five years later he became the undisputed continuous movement champion of the world at Long Beach, California. He ran and danced for six weeks and two days continuously for a prize of £400.

In 1931, at the age of 64—this time for King's College Hospital funds—he walked 1250 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, walking day and night.

He took part in the trans-American Marathon from Los Angeles to New York—3,000 miles in three months running every day.

For a 10-guinea wager, at the age of 84, he raced a coach and four over the 16 miles from Windsor to Twickenham Green—and won by two minutes.

Hart has run on rock, sand, cinders, sawdust, carpet and boards. He has run through floods blizzards, and in a temperature of 130 degrees in the Arizona desert.

And he tells of the occasion when running from Toulouse to Paris when men tried to nobble him by doping his coffee, but poisoned the pacemaker instead.

But What's The Risk?

WHEN Charlie Hart issued a challenge to race anyone over the age of 68, I was for a moment tempted to pick up the gauntlet (or the running pump).

By Sir Adolphe Abrahams

Honorary Medical Adviser to the International Athletic Board and Honorary Medical Officer to the British Olympic team.

I am sure I could beat him at any distance from 15 yards to 15 miles; but what credit would be accorded the victory of a boy of 70 over this young fellow of 86?

Mr. Hart, unaccompanied, recently ran eight miles in 102 minutes. This, if my arithmetic is correct, is between 4½ and 4¾ miles an hour. He has the advantage that whatever time he takes must be—for the circumstances—a world record. He may comfortably reflect that to cover the ground under his own power at any speed is a great achievement by a man of his age.

ONE REAL DANGER

Whenever men of mature years undertake physical exertion, there are gloomy warnings of damage to heart or other vital structures. There might be some foundation for anxiety if the old man were able to push himself to a speed that could throw some strain on the circulation. But he cannot. Nature has imposed her restriction through the transmission.

A great distance runner like Gordon Pirie progresses lap after lap with a seven-foot stride. I doubt if Charlie Hart strides much more than one-third that distance, so that even if the rate of striding is the same as Pirie's, the exertion is at a minimum. The necessarily reduced, but what does that matter?

In long-distance feats, the only real danger is that of over-heating.

The temperature rises with exercise; an engine works best when it is warm. But if the exertion is considerable and the climatic and atmospheric conditions are unfavourable to heat—loss by perspiration, there is a danger of exceeding physiological limits

RARE IN BRITAIN

The danger is fortunately very rare in the British climate, although possible in the case of a Marathon runner. Charlie Hart need not feel any concern. It is something for a man of 86 to be able to run fast enough to keep warm.

Maybe some old hero will take up Hart's challenge, but I doubt it.

Very few great long-distance athletes continue their activities after a comparatively short career, for with the inevitable reduction of speed and practice of running as such has no attraction.

There are not many men with the temperament necessary to undergo monotony the fortitude to withstand discomforts, and the enthusiasm to continue year after year, especially in the face of criticism. But those so constituted enjoy the rhythm of running, the pleasure of accomplishment, and the sense of physical well-being

MY AMBITION

I note that Charlie Hart has run 750,000 miles. His heart like a first class motor engine will never wear out. He may blister his feet, or through some accident injure his limbs: but if it were possible to supply him with a complete set of spare parts he could look forward to the completion of a second 750,000

I have sometimes stated as an ambition—to run a mile on my hundredth birthday. Mr. Charlie Hart would, I should think, hardly condescend to inquire about the odds in his case. They would not make it worth while to bet.

—(From Ceylon Observer).

All the preparations had been made for her club tea that afternoon and Mrs. Wilson decided to take a short nap. But when her girl friends did arrive Mrs. Wilson was nonplussed, to say the least, at their behaviour. Her guests simply walked in without ringing the doorbell, greeted her in hushed tones, and treated her with extreme caution. All of them, sitting silently and stiffly in their chairs, seemed ill at ease.

Finally, the mystery was settled when one of the guests got up courage enough to ask her hostess about the note tacked to the front door "The note!" shrieked Mrs. Wilson, suddenly remembering the warning she had written—and forgotten—to her teen-age boys to keep them from disturbing her nap!

"The door is unlocked. For goodness sakes, come in—quietly. If you must talk to each other, just whisper, and no roughhousing in the living room. Don't ask me for anything and if you dare touch any of the food on the dining-room table, I'll skin you alive!"

—Tracks.

Smyslov Well-Placed For Top Honours

CHESS

VASSILY SMYSLOV of Russia having defeated Samuel Reshevsky of the United States in the twenty-fifth round is now well-placed for top honours in the World Chess Championship challengers tournament now being played at Zurich.

This victory over Reshevsky his nearest rival gives him a clear lead with only five more games to be played. Reshevsky is one and a half point behind and has played one more game. This means that Smyslov is again in the running for top-honours after a short spell when Reshevsky was leading the field.

The stamina displayed by Smyslov will surely stand by him in the 24-game-match with Botwinnik to be played next year.

The individual scores of the players at this stage are: Vassily Smyslov 15½ (from 23 games), Samuel Reshevsky 14 (24 games), David Bronstein 13½ (24 games), Paul Keres 13 (23 games), Alexander Kotov 12½ (23 games), Petrosian 12 (23 games), Miguel Najdorf 11½ (22 games), Gilgorich 11½ (23 games).

Queen's Pawn Nimzowitch Defence

Played this year in the English Counties Championship final at Manchester.

WHITE: W. Winter (Middlesex)
BLACK: Fairhurst (Lancs).

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 4. Kt-B3, P-B3 (*1); 5. P-K3, Kt-K5; 6. Q-B2, Q-R4 (*2); 7. QXKt, BXKtch; 8. PXB, QXPch. 9. Kt-Q2, QXR; 10 Q-B2, Kt-R3 (*3); 11. Kt-Kt3, Kt-Kt5; 12. KtXQ, KtXQch; 13. KtXKt, P-Q4 (*4); 14. B-R3 B-Q2; 15. B-Q6, P-QKt4; 16. PXKtP. PXP; 17 B-Q3, P-B4; 18. K-Q2 K-B2; 19. R-QKt1, P-QR3; 20. Kt-K1, KR-Q1; 21. Kt-B3. B-K1; 22. B-B5 KR-B1; 23 P-Kt4 (*5), K-B3; 24. PXP. PXP; 25. B-Q6 (*6), B-Q2; 26. P-KR4, P-Kt3; 27. B-K5ch, K-K2; 28. Kt-Kt5, P-R3; 29. Kt-B3, R-KKt1; 30. Kt-B4, B-B3; 31. R-QB1, QR-QB1; 32. P-R5 (*7), P-Kt4; 33. Kt-Kt6ch, K-K3; 34. BXPch, KXB, 35. Kt-K7ch, K-K3; 36. KtXKR and Black resigns.

(*1) With the idea of enhancing his pressure on White's Q-B3 by Q-R4; but white has no difficulty in meeting this and otherwise the Black Pawn on QB3 merely impedes his own development. Better are both P-B4 and P-QKt3.

(*2) And this is a direct mistake. Best here would have been P-Q4.

(*3) The knight manoeuvre is the only way of saving the Queen; but Black has to surrender two pieces for a Rook and a Pawn. In addition his development is inferior to White's.

(*4) Now White's Queen Bishop gets too much scope, better is P-Q3 followed by K-K2.

(*5) The beginning of a brilliantly conducted action on the kingside in which White skilfully utilises his superior forces with the minor pieces.

(*6) A bad blunder would be 25 Kt-K5 RXB

(*7) This final winning combination is like all White's preceding play, neat and efficient.

King's Indian Defence

Kasparyan, the great end-game composer gives a fine example of inspired imaginative chess in the following game against V. Chekover; it also includes a remarkable "King Wandering". White's King is separated from the rest of his army, and made to march all the way up the board to K8, there to be mated. The forced march of the King is a delightful motif. It must have given Kasparyan particular pleasure to have brought it about in actual play.

WHITE:- V. Checkover.

BLACK:- G. Kasparyan.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-Q3; 3. Kt-KB3; P-KKt3; 4. P-KKt3, B-Kt2; 5. B-Kt2, Castles; 6. Castles, QKt-Q2 (*1); 7. Kt-B3, P-K4; 8. PxP, PxP; 9. Q-B2, R-K1; 10. P-Kt3 (*2), P-K5 (*3); 11. Kt-K4, P-K6; 12. P-B4 (*4), P-B3; 13. B-Kt2, Q-R4; 14. Kt-B3 (*5), Q-R4; 15. Kt-Q1, Kt-B4; 16. B-K5 (*6), B-B4; 17. Q-Kt2, RxB; 18. PxR (*7), Kt-Kt5; 19. P-KR3, KtxKP; 20. KtxKt, BxP; 21. R-B1 (*8). BxKt; 22. Q-B2, BxP; 23. KtxP, BxB; 24. KxB, Q-R7ch; 25. K-B3, B-R5 (*9); 26. R-KKt1, Q-R6ch; 27. K-B4, R-K1; 28. Kt-Kt4 (*10), Kt-K3ch; 29. K-K5, Kt-Kt4ch; 30. K-Q6 (*11), B-Kt6ch; 31. RxB, QxB, QxRch; 32. K-Q7. QxKtch; 33. KxR, Q-B1ch; 34. K-K7, Q-B2ch; 35. K-K8 (*12), Kt-K3; 36. R-Q1, Kt-Kt2 mate.

Comments

(*1) Black's aim in this opening is an early ..... P-K4 with consequent counter-play.

(*2) Now this move is out of place, as Black's pressure on the long diagonal is accentuated. A preferable development would have been 10. P-KR3, 11. B-K3 and 12. KR-Q1.

(*3) Already the Bishop makes its power felt. For example if 11. Kt-KKt5, P-KR3; 12. Kt (Kt5) xKP. KtxKt; 13. BxKt; BxKt; 14. QxB RxB and Black has won a piece.

(*4) The reply to 12. BxKP would have been 12. ..... Kt-Kt5 followed by 13. ..... KtxB and Black has a won game in the positional sense.

(*5) Black wants his queen posted at KR4: Chessically this is the shortest distance between two points. If now 14. Kt-K4, KtxKt; 15. BxKt, P-QB4; 16. B-KB3 (16. Kt-Kt5, BxB wins), permitting Black to sacrifice his Queen for a powerful attack by 16 ..... QxB; 17. QxQ, RxB; 18. Q-Q3, RxKt; 19. QxKP, Kt-B3; 20. KR-Q1, B-R6 followed by 21. .... Kt-Kt5.

Or if 14. B-B3 (to prevent 14. . Q-R4) then 14. ..... Kt-B1 followed by 15. ..... B-R6 is uncomfortable.

Complications Ensue

(*6) If White attempts to win the King Pawn delightful complications ensue from that manoeuvre. 16. Q-B1, B-R6; 17. KtxP, BxB; 18. KxB, Kt-Kt5; 19. KtxKt, RxPch; 20. Kt-B2, Kt-Q6; 21. Q-Q1, KtxPch; 22. PxKt, Q-Kt5ch; 23. K-R1, QxKtch; 24. K-Kt1. BxB and wins.

(*7) Of course not 18. QxR, Kt (B3)-K5; and White's Rook falls or if 18. KtxR, Kt-Kt5; 19. P-KR3, KtxKt; 20. PxKt, BxRP; 21. BxB, QxB and Black wins.

(*8) 21. BxB would lose by 21. .... QxB (stronger than 21. .... BxKt; 22. R-B5); 22. R-B3, R-K1; 23. Q-Q4, BxKt; 24. QxP, Q-Q2 threatening 25. ..... B-Q5 and 25. ..... BxR.

(*9) Now that retreat is impossible, White's King will be sent on a long trip. It is strange now helpless the other White pieces are to come to his aid.

(*10) Protecting the knight by 28. Q-Q2 permits 28. .... R-K5 mate.

(*11) White cannot take his King back to B4 as it allows Black to spring a pretty Queen sacrifice: 30. K-B4, Q-B6ch; 31. PxQ, Kt-R6 mate.

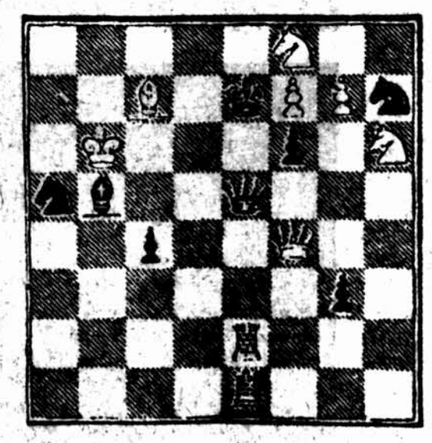
(*12) The King cannot escape by 35. K-B6 Black would reply by a quiet little move 35. .... P-KR3 protecting the Knight, and making room for the Knight to checkmate by 36. ..... Kt-R2.

—Bhalchandra V. Khare.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 58

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 57 Keymove:- Q-B4

THE GATES OF HEAVEN

SHORT STORY

By

M. C. Gabriel

SITTING opposite in the bar, I had for a moment a vivid recollection that on an unusually hot day in the stifling trenches, when the enemy had kept up a ruthless fire for over twelve hours and we were cramped in our feet and weary with shovelfuls of dust thrown upon us. He was next to me. This is the moment stamped upon my mind and how I could also see from his face that the drink had gone to his head and he would come out with it at last.....

Handsome and reticent he always gave the impression of being distant and unfriendly. That day, however, we spoke though I guess, it was sheer fatigue that brought us closer. After that we met often but did no more than maintain a friendly silence for a few seconds and go our ways. Yet I always felt that his warm handshake, rather sad smile and the sensitive pulsation of his nostrils meant more and in consequence I genuinely liked him and was almost flutteringly anxious when a month later he sustained an injury in the arm from a bullet.

The wound was not serious enough to warrant all the solicitude I felt. The veterans called it a scratch and the doctors treated it as such. But for the first few days the pain was acute and though he did not normally seem nervous, he once suggested that it may be septic. I tried inspite of my own exaggerated apprehensions to make light of it, feeling all through that he was at death's door and not at all ignorant of it.

On the day the bullet was removed a curious thing happened. I was there when he was brought from the table, but he did not recognise me and I went away. Towards evening I retired and was upset to find him terribly depressed. My presence did not cheer him although he said he was glad I had come. The canvas of the tent hung low and there was little light from a lamp. His body on the camp-cot looked large and indefinably portentous and I had a shy feeling that he wanted to speak.

His eyes, a trifle bright, wandered about the canvas as though he was casting about for words—or an opening through the overgrown wall of his privacy. At last they rested on me as if seeing me for the first time and he said, "Thank goodness, it is only the arm I'm hurt in! It might have been worse if it had been the head or the eyes."

●

I agreed quietly.

"Yes the eyes," he continued, "they are so important.....Yes, they are terribly important..... And how lovely they are sometimes. They have wonderful colours too. When you look at anyone you first look at his eyes and I think, your impression is got then. The rest of the face is just a background qualifying your impression of the eyes. A blind man is robbed of his first impression—the core of it. His impression is indirect and devious. He puts the pieces together and gets the pattern, YOU see the pattern and know how the pieces set. That is why when you are ill or depressed and you think of people, it is always the eyes that come first. At least to me. Yes for me THEY are everything. No doubt they are called the windows of the soul."

I maintained a friendly silence. To me his mind did not seem wandering. His thoughts, of course, were not very consecutive but there was no feverish emphasis anywhere. Only it struck me with great pathos, this unfolding of his cherished secret. He was silent and I wondered if he was thinking of his home and people and I KNEW rather than felt that he was withholding from me what his initial words had fairly promised. Again his gaze wandered reflectively and rested on me and by the suspicion of a movement he seemed to come closer.

"Have you seen chestnut coloured eyes. You see they darken towards the pupil, as if they grew in depth. But the shape also counts. And what eyes are more beautiful than those shaped like an almond, with long lashes turning to the brows. Certain people seem to have it all except the sparkling white washed in blue, making it look whiter.

But those beautiful eyes are very rare. They are candid and clean even for the soul to enter and when you gaze into them they draw out your soul and make you mad. "I", suddenly with the same shadow of a movement he seemed to withdraw and said, "I adore such eyes." He was silent and only a great sadness was all I know about him.

●

I did not urge him further and as though he had said enough he turned away.

Two weeks later he recovered completely. Once again the reserve settled down like a barbed fence around him. In the following three months that we stayed there he never again mentioned those eyes. I was consumed with curiosity to know it all, and every time I attempted to recall the subject he testily evaded it. But I did not feel hurt. In my youthful administration I felt him superior, and I longed to become a part of him by sharing his experience. I do not know how he really felt about me but he was always warm in his restrained way. I was agonised that while he grew more and more depressed every day yet he would not admit me into his confidence.

The fortunes of war took a sharp turn and on our front the enemy was growing cautious and his tactics showed vacillation. But it was not before he began to retreat that we landed at Madras on three months' leave. We came by ship. This circumstance brought us closes as we shared the same cabin. I noticed that as we neared home, my friend, though still prim and reticent as ever was occasionally mildly boisterous. He made small jokes laughed softly and even began to hum a few army tunes. This mood, however, generally alternated with a depression always more vigorous than on the last occasion. Once or twice I tried to get him to drink with me but he refused to touch any spirit till we had landed.

On landing we were told that our railway passes would be ready for issue by the afternoon and we could start home the following morning. The atmosphere that whole day had been very warm, almost pestilential, so after we had secured our passes from the office we decided late in the afternoon to drink. That night I shall always remember, when the final reserves was withdrawn. There was a lot of smoke from cigarettes and amidst it I could see him and know that the drink had gone to his head and now at last he would come out with it.....

'Isn't it good,' he began, 'to feel we shall be getting back home tomorrow.'

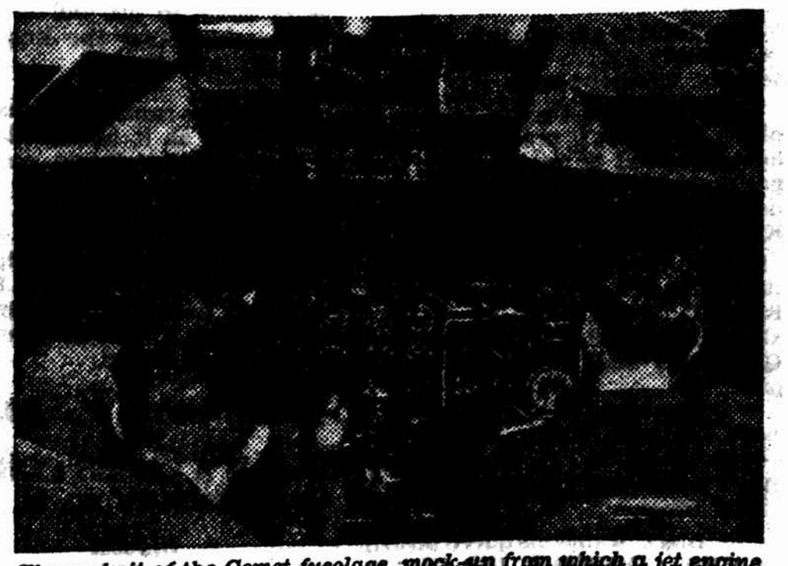
'Indeed,' I added, 'I think it is unbearably wonderful.'

"I can imagine it all," he continued almost before I had finished. 'Everything is so clear to me. The station, the people. Why by the time I reach home I shall have recognised at least a dozen of my friends on the way. The entire atmosphere is so familiar.

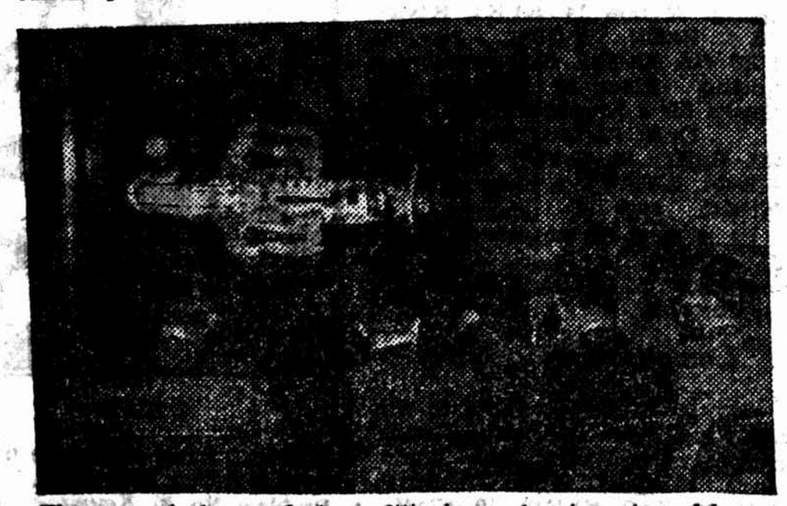
(Continued on Page 23, Col. 1)

A general view of the Comet demonstration hall at the de Havilland Servicing School at Hatfield, Britain. The Comet air-conditioning and pressurisation demonstration panel, sectioned Ghost engine, and flexible bag tank are in the background.

BRITISH PLANES LEAD THE WORLD



The cockpit of the Comet fuselage, mock-up from which a jet engine can be operated.



The pressurisation and air-conditioning system is portrayed by an illuminated panel in which bubbles travelling in a network of glass tubes represent the flow of air.

Service School Aims for Safety

TODAY Britain leads the world in aircraft design. Breaking the sound barrier is an everyday occurrence. Jet engines gained that position and manufacturers are ensuring that it will be maintained.

A bigger, faster, and more economical version of the Britannia prop-jet airliner is planned by the Bristol Aircraft Co. Rolls-Royce state that one of their Avon jet engines has completed 600 flying hours before overhaul. The test took 50 flying days and involved 300,000 miles of flying—the equivalent of 50 daily journeys across the Atlantic and back.

It is the established policy of most British firms that satisfactory maintenance in service ranks equally in importance with sound design and quality of manufacture. At Hatfield, for instance, de Havillands have a servicing school specialising in technical instruction for customers' engineers and pilots.

Already the school has proved its value. More than 650 individuals, many nominated by B.O.A.C., C.P.A., U.A.T., the R.C.A.F., and Air France, have passed through the school. This year, with the widening vista of Comet sales, a greater number of pupils are expected.

Underwing refuelling is provided for—the "fuel" being pumped electrically from an external reservoir at 200 gallons a minute.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers;

SOME people are born to wander through life; I was, for I could never stay in the same place or on the same job very long. Luckily I am very handy and more luckily I don't think I can never do anything; I just have a go at it—writes Butch Reynolds.

When I was very young I left school and had a go at two or three office jobs. Very quickly getting tired of them, I went off to Western Canada when that part of the world was not nearly as settled is it is now. I had only a few pounds, but did not require much money; a ticket across the Atlantic could be bought for five pounds then.

My first real job after I had reached the west was working on a small ranch, herding cattle and doing other things.

Within a year I was off again, on a long trip over the open prairie, down to the Badlands just across the United States border. When coming back our little party ran into a terrible late-spring blizzard, which came close to snowing us under. Off again in the fall, I went haying and then working with a threshing gang passing through the farm area. Coming back to England in the winter, I was west again in the spring. I got a job as a deck hand on a dredger, left and went on to a horse ranch, and in the fall worked with another threshing gang. Later I went into a town with a friend and went broke. When we were down to our last dollar we got jobs with a lumber company in the northern part of Saskatchewan. However, before we had completed the 350 mile journey to the north, we had spent three days with little or no food, sleeping in the hay in a livery barn, during a period of thirty below zero, with fierce blizzards and the snow deep on the ground. After five months of strenuous logging, when we worked from an hour before sunrise to dusk, having our noonday meal out of doors, in weather anything from 20 to 65 degrees below zero, never seeing our camp in daylight during the week, we came out again, and visited the ranch for a short while.

Next I was off to Edmonton, and then on through the Rockies, walking through the mountains for most of the way. As there was no work to be had on the railway that was being built through to the coast, I came back to Edmonton again. There I got desperately hard up, had little to eat and slept in a Chinese dump where beds were let at twenty cents for half a bed! After a hard time I took the trail south, until coming to Wetaskiwin I worked on the first well-drilling outfit of the now famous Leduc oil fields. Later, I dug six wells.

In The Days Of War

My next go was as a soldier in the 1914-18 war. I had rather a bad time, got knocked about a bit, and went back to Canada and then on to the United States after all was over. I first worked in a box-making factory, then started to make toys and took up art. I made and designed toys and games, made road signs, painted scenery, made shop decorations and exhibited and sold a few drawings and paintings. During this period I went back to Western Canada for a short while, went on a horse ranch and had a side show stall at the Calgary stampede. I went back to the United States, then left for England and settled in a Chelsea studio, where I drew and painted to my heart's content. After my little money had given out I painted and distempered rooms, did odd jobs, cooked in a little restaurant for a short while, made garden tubs and trellises, decorated clubs and restaurants and lived in a room well below the ground level for which I paid three shillings a week, I sold a few little stories to the London evening papers, got a job cartooning, and with a few pounds in my pocket went off on one of the last of the world's large sailing ships, the S.V. 'Ponape', to Finland. After a while I came back to Hull on a lumber boat and joined some fellows with an old tug knocking about the south and east coasts of England. I walked through the eastern countries, painting and drawing, until I went off with a circus. I went with other circuses, helped turn an old public house into a guest house, and helped take a tug and a pinnace from Chichester Harbour to London during very heavy weather.

One day I thought I would like to go back to the United States again; so I took a ship that went to Newfoundland and then on to St. John, New Brunswick and Boston. I had an exhibition of my water colours, selling quite a few, and then joined a man with a car in a 3,000-mile run to Hollywood. I stayed in Hollywood several months and then went up to Vancouver and Victoria, Canada, staying in San Francisco on the way. I had two shows of my pictures in Canada and then returned to Hollywood. After a few months I bought a small car and a tent and did 10,000 miles by myself through the United States, taking in some of Mexico. During this time I went to 40 of the 48 states, Grand Canyon, the Blue Ridge Mountains, Niagara Falls and many other places, and was once run in by the police for being a hobo (which might be described as a professional wanderer), and got caught on the wrong side of the border.

When the last war started, I went back to Toronto, then on to Montreal and back to Chelsea, where I took a studio that had suffered from the bombs. I did some ARP work, then went off with the Don Cossack show of Rough Riders, driving the horse lorry. I then joined a circus in Scotland as a general man, but went into the ring as clown in a few weeks. From one show I went to another, some being tenting shows and others sea-side and Christmas shows like Harringay. In between circuses I wrote "Green Canvas and Sawdust" and then "gem", the Life of a Wild Pony, and articles which have appeared in the magazines, got pictures in the Royal Academy and other shows, besides going on the BBC in IN TOWN TONIGHT.

There are quite a number of other things that I have done, such as painting public house signs, building and painting side-show fronts, working on the fronts in the fairs, such as the Nottingham Goose Fair, mending furniture, electric lamps and illustrating other people's writings. I have been buried alive, been down a well when it fell in, got caught up in the belt of machinery twice, been dragged by my foot by a runaway horse, and been on top of a building which was on fire; otherwise I have got along through life very well! I have not had much money but I have been myself, which is quite a lot.

Anyone can do the same, if he has a go at it.

Gifts were exchanged between Indian and American children in Calcutta, under the auspices of the Central Balkan-ji-Bari.

Boys and girls of the Versova Balkan-ji-Bari with their president, Shri. R. S. Dongre and secretary, Shri. Yehwant V. Kalaskar.

Kasawadi (Dadar) Balkan-ji-Bari unit celebrated their Anniversary recently at the Khalsa College, Matunga.

Where Grapes Come From

Have you ever thought how dependent we all are on the other countries of the world for what we eat and drink? In the past most of our food came from our own countryside, but this is not so today.

Many of the grapes which boys and girls in Northern Europe eat come from Southern France, where the summer is warm and sunny. Vines which bear the grapes grow on the hill-sides which face the sun. Every harvest time the children of the village help their parents to gather in the grape harvest. They work up and down the rows of vines, picking off the bunches of grapes, which they put into baskets which they carry under their arms. When these baskets are full they call the "collector," who has a big wicker basket strapped on to his back, and they empty their load into his basket.

When the collector's basket is full, he climbs down the hill-side to a little donkey cart, which is waiting below, and he tips his grapes into the cart. When he has made this journey many times and the cart is full, it is driven off to the nearest town, where the grapes are sold to traders.

If the grapes are black ones, the grown-ups often inspect the mouths of the boys and girls who have been helping with the picking. If their mouths are stained black they know that the children have been eating the grapes instead of putting them in their baskets!

Tea And Grapes

Tea must have a much hotter climate than grapes, and most of the tea we drink today comes from India and Ceylon. Tea trees grow quite tall, fifty feet or more, although they are cut down to bush size on the tea estates, so that the girls plucking the tea leaves—like the girl you see in the photograph—can easily reach them. There are over 2,400 tea estates in Ceylon, and all the plucking is done by the women. Afterwards the leaves are dried and crushed, and made ready for us to buy as "tea."

Tea was first brought to England in the 18th century from China. In those days it was pronounced tay (rhyming with may), and it was a great luxury, which only the rich people could afford. To begin with, no one knew how to prepare the leaves. People asked, "Should you eat the leaves, or should you drink the liquid made from them? One man boiled his leaves in water, which he then strained off, and ate the leaves with butter—rather in the same way as we eat spinach today. No wonder he thought tea an overrated luxury!

Many foods, of course, are grown only for the people living nearby, and the farmer has no thought of sending them abroad, or exporting them, as it is called. In Britain, for example, we eat all the potatoes we grow. Potatoes might not sound a very exciting crop, but it is an important one. How many English girls and boys have ever gone a day without eating a potato? Last year we heard of some boys who went potato lifting on a farm in Sussex, England, for part of their summer holidays. They found it hard work, and had a series of accidents to their camp, including the collapse of their biggest tent one night in a thunderstorm. But, in spite of their misfortunes, they enjoyed the life so much that they are going again this year.

Do You Know?

FAIRIES. Do you know that everywhere in the world there are people who believe in fairies and who tell tales about them, and their magic powers? Long ago the Greeks called their fairies nymphs, and the Anglo-Saxons called them elves, a name we still give to a "man-fairy." In southern England the people used another word pixie. Whenever we think of a pixie today we imagine a little man wearing a pointed hood, and if we have a pointed hood ourselves we call it a pixie-hood. The Irish name for fairy is leprechaun, and the Irish have many legends about them.

Balkan-ji-Bari

A gathering of certain friends interested in children's activities was arranged at Junagadh. Dadi Parvati Gidwani, introducing the subject, appealed to all for co-operation in expanding the Balkan-ji-Bari organisation throughout the city and in all parts of Saurashtra. There was a good response from every one, and they all promised to help. A Steering Committee was formed consisting of the following: Shri Chandershanker Mahashanker Buch, Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, Shri N. T. Mankad, Shrimati Krishnaben Gianani, Dr. Janakrai Nanavati, Shrimati Durgaben, Shri Raval, Shrimati Kalawanti Nagpal, Shri. Markandbhai Vaishnav and Shri Ram Mamtani, Shri C. M. Buch and Shrimati Kalawanti Nagpal have been elected President and Secretary respectively.

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21. You will be pleased and proud to be associated with this Great Brotherhood!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

THESE chapters tell the true story of the four American World War II chaplains who gave up their lifebelts to soldiers and went down with their troopship in the North Atlantic in February 1943 The first two chapters tell of the beginning of the DORCHESTER'S voyage, and the next eight tell the life stories of Chaplains George Fox and Alexander Goode. This Chapter begins the story of Chaplain Clark V. Poling.

THE Goode's first few months in York were busy. On the surface York seemed a sleepy town, but underneath the surface, civic life was throbbing. The citizens all knew one another and there was friendliness in every co-operative achievement.

Temple Beth Israel was a small Reformed congregation. The temple itself was almost inconspicuous. The modest brick towers, the stained-glass window of David playing on the harp, the tiny porch with small Romanesque pillars, hardly obtruded on the quiet of narrow Beaver Street.

One morning Alex drove to Baltimore. In the city he resolutely pointed his new car towards Johns Hopkins University. A jubilant Alex bounded in on Theresa late in the afternoon.

"I've done it! Registered at Hopkins two days a week. The Doctor of Philosophy degree is coming!" Theresa wondered how he would find time to do all this work with the tasks he had set himself in York. It didn't seem possible.

On free mornings Alex worked on his sermons and conferences and the "Temple Bulletin." Two days a week he was off to the university in Baltimore with his books. Neither mental nor physical activity really tired him.

At this time Alex began to show an active interest in the interfaith movement. This last activity was no mere hobby with him, no wordage which meant lip service to ideals. He knew the need of charity and tolerance which meant what it said. All creeds and races had their ideals and pieties, which were in themselves a stimulus to love of one another and love of men. But in fact and action such ideals are too often evaporated. Old prejudices came into operation. There was a code in human relations, Alex was sure, which could be taught with the same ease as a code of manners. The place to begin was in the schools. The children could be taught that creed or colour or race were not bars to common action which was in the interest of all.

At this time Alex met Victoria Lyles, superintendent of primary education for the schools of York. She had for a long time studied the very ideas which were agitating the mind of Alex.

This young clergyman, Miss Lyles saw, was full of genuine radiance and compassion. Together they began a practical plan of education in human relations. They established a library of books on the subject.

In the schools, bulletins were designed to give complete information on the varied races and creeds. The children studied one another's backgrounds.

Alex also worked in the ministerial association and the interfaith movement toward the same end. When the Feast of Pentecost came round (the harvest festival), Alex said to the teachers: "Why don't you come down to Beth Israel and see how we celebrate the feast?" The temple was bright with sheaves of grain, fruit, and flowers. Alex with some pride showed them his library. Catholics, Protestants, Negroes, and Chinese trooped through the rooms of the little temple. It was a mind-widening and heart-warming experience.

"There can be no doubt of it," Victoria Lyles believes, "Rabbi Goode educated the whole town of York in social relations, and the plan he helped start has now gone through the whole State of Pennsylvania. Rabbi Goode's influence directly or indirectly touches every primary school and secondary school in the State. In this regard at least his life goes on in a wider sense among the young men and women of our nation."

Banner Year

Nineteen thirty-nine was a banner year for the Goode's. Their daughter, Rosalie, was born.

In the early months of 1940 Alex worked endless hours. There were examinations to be passed at the university and the last revision of his thesis to be pondered and polished. Alex had chosen his title with care: "The Jewish Exilarchate During the Arabic Period 640-1258." Alex received his doctor's degree in the Lyric Theatre That coveted gown with its black velvet bands conferred upon Alex the stamp of approval of the learned world. He looked much younger than his 28 years, Theresa thought, watching him assume the bright hood.

Once again Alex launched himself with abandon into the new existence. Articles from his pen began to appear with more regularity in "B'nai B'rth National Jewish Monthly." He turned to book reviewing and became a popular speaker with his talk on "Judaism and the Democratic Ideal."

As World War II intensified, Alex, in January, 1941, applied for a chaplaincy in the U.S. Navy. There was no immediate vacancy, he was informed. His disappointment was keen. He devoted more time to his work in the U.S. armed forces camps near York, studied Braille late at night, and in every spare moment was at his desk working on a new book. The idea of it had grown out of his lecture work, his experiences with men and organizations of the most varied sort. These contacts demonstrated the need for some sort of school text on the democratic ideal and its history. In Alex's mind the idea of the book and its conclusion were summed up neatly in his own words:

"The coming world is to be a community ruled in the spirit of democracy. What has semed like civilization up to this point is but a crude effort compared to the era that lies just before us. The new world, held together by bonds of religious idealism, is the goal of democracy through the ages. Toward this new world the cavalcade of democracy marches on, heralding the century of humanity."

After the United States' entry into World War II, Alex was more determined than ever to become a chaplain. He applied for a post in the U.S. Army. The period of waiting was a time of torture to him but at last the formal notification came. He went to Washington. His brother Joseph met him in the crowded station. In the afternoon Alex went downtown to buy his summer uniform, and the Tablets of Law for his collar. Joseph pinned them on. A group of young officers being outfitted seemed interested in this strange insignia. "What is that?" one of them asked Alex.

"These are the Tablets of Law, the insignia of the Jewish chaplains," Alex explained. His voice was quiet, but Joseph noted his pride.

Active Service

Alex was happy to be selected for the Chaplains' School at Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The course was a practical one: map reading, first aid, protection against chemical warfare,, a small amount of law. The men were all quartered together in one building. This was the best part of the course. Alex thought. All races and religions were thrown into close contact — it was a problem in human relations again. Friendships were formed which cut acrossss all doctrinal differences. It was their humanity which was the common denominator, and men were first attracted to one another by human qualities.

Rev. Clark V. Poling

Alex particularly liked the sports. the calisthenics, and the small amount of drill.

Alex was sent to Goldsboro, North Carolina, in the American South, where he was to be the Jewish chaplain of the U.S. Army Air Force base there. The new chaplain was pleased with his new assignment for personal and practical reasons. His father was not far away, in Winston-Salem, and the duties at the camp called for every ounce of wisdom and vigour he had. Rosalie and Theresa came down to join him.

Yet in spite of his content Alex wanted active service on an active front. The fields of the world where men were dying called to something in Alex which he could not deny.

He wrote to everyone he knew in Washington asking for overseas service. The affirmative reply, when it came, was an order to proceed to Camp Myles Standish at Taunton, Massachusetts, one of the eastern ports of embarkation.

In October 1942, Alex, Theresa, and Rosalie went to visit Rabbi Goode in Winston-Salem. It was a happy reunion. The baby was three years old now. A kind of solemnity was on them all. They knew Alex would be sent abroad soon.

The set of his jaw and a lack of his usual light-heartedness were the signs their eyes were quick to read. He had rushed the work of his new book and "The Cavalcade of Democracy" was completed and ready to make the rounds of the publishers.

In November Alex met his coworkers at Taunton. He was happy to see Chaplain Fox again—they had been classmates during their indoctrination training at the Harvard Chaplains' School. They spent some happy hours recalling old friends in the service and the amusing aspects of their first days of Army training. Alex met other chaplains for the first time: popular Clark Poling; and Father John Washington, with his Irish sense of humour.

Secret orders indicated they were all going to Greenland. The winter months wore away. Before he was aware of it Alex was on his last leave with Theresa in New York. A transport was waiting.

In the midst of packing, Alex sat down and wrote a farewell note to Theresa:

Darling:

Just a hurried line as I rush my packing. I'll be on my way in an hour or two. I got back yesterday just before the warning. Hard as it was for us to say goodby in New York, at least we could see each other before I left. Don't worry — I'll be coming back much sooner than you think. Take care of yourself and the baby — a kiss for each of you. I'll keep thinking of you. Remember I love you very much.

Alex

Clark's Story

"CLARK, Clark!" He vaguely recognized the cooing sound of his name, but what he was, or the fame of his ancestry, meant nothing to him. His wants centered his thoughts firmly in his own world.

But it was not long before his unique world was invaded by something at once his own and yet alien. This was his brother Daniel. The new force was stronger than his own; it could move him and tickle him and pommel him when a toy was at stake. He learned to love this alien, but he also learned to protect his own rights. He gave in or gave battle as circumstances and fluctuating temper moved him.

These experiences were inarticulate — but not for long. Pleasure and power came with his first attempts at speech. "Dada, mama!" and "Da" his brother — he crooned the words over to himself, delighted with the sound of his own voice. His father's vibrant voice and abounding energy buttressed his own joy in being alive. Light in the sky, budding trees, a new baby sister — all these and a thousand other needless of experience etched his consciousness.

Clark's world widened out when the Poling family moved from Columbus, Ohio, where he was born, to Auburndale, in the eastern State of Massachusetts.

The new house provided plenty of space for romping boys. These were the carefree years. Still too young to go to school each morning with Dan, Clark played at home with his sister Mary. When Dan came home in the evening, and on Saturday, too, the play of the children had a more adventuresome cast. There were slender birch trees in the yard. The children loved to swing in them. They would climb to the top, then launch themselves into space. It was a wild thrill to go sliding down the slippery branches which broke their leap to the grass.

When this game palled there were more daring things to be tried. Oak trees also suitable for climbing, towered all over the place, and the Charles River was just ten minutes from the house. Over the hill, across several yards, then a different world of brush and trees, with paths winding down to the water.

The woods near the river offered the boys an ideal spot for building a hut of their own. Like the pioneers of their father's stories they salvaged wood and made themselves a series of shacks where they and their friends could have feasts.

In summer and fall Dan and Clark found the water of the river irresistible. They couldn't swim, but this was no deterrent to the spirit of adventure. They waded and spashed in the shallows. About their necks dangled shoes and stockings which had to be kept dry for grown-up eyes.

But the Poling children had a tender and serious side to them which only some of their neighbours knew. Their mother was ill, already in that physical decline which ended in her untimely death. Clark was particularly sensitive to people. He loved his mother with a great warm wave of love. The transparency of her hands, and her paling, lovely face filled him with foreboding.

Clark started school at the Whitney public school near his home. On Sunday, brushed and shining, he and Dan went to Bible school at the Congregational Church. An individual in every way, he was unpredictable, but he responded to direction with obedience and considerable charm.

Mother's Death

The Auburndale days came to an end with the death of Clark's mother. When their father came home from the war, not in the best of health, Clark had been upset. His unhappiness deepened with his mother's death. She had simply wasted away, and her going left a tremendous vacancy in the hearts of her children.

From the depths of his own loss Dr. Poling knew only too well what the children were thinking and feeling. It drew his love more strongly about them.

His own family were quick to rally around, and it was decided among them that the children would live with their Poling grandparents and with their lovely young Aunt Mabel who had been for months a mother to them until other arrangements could be made. A change of scene would be better for all of them.

The year spent with Grandpa and Grandma in Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, brimmed with new sights and experiences. Clark began to devour books at an amazing rate. Adventure stories, poetry, history, everything interested him. Signs of his suitability for the ministry began to appear — his sense that people needed his help and depended on the qualities he had been given. There was also a deepening sense of responsibility. Much work was demanded of him at school, and his grandparents expected a more mature pattern of life than his mother had. His heart was sometimes lonely and he thought often of his mother.

The year in Wilkinsburg passed swiftly. That meant moving back to the environs of Boston, and in a new place, the challenge of new friends for Clark and the family. Yet they were all at loose ends so long as they continued to be the family without mother.

Then a new mother came to them, not a stranger but one who had known all their lives. She had been "aunt" to their youth, and they all loved her quiet, gracious ways. With her and her little girls their own Poling family suddenly expanded into seven. Their new mother took these complicated affairs into her own competent hands in a way that was an assurance of tranquility and order.

Continued on Page 22, Col. 1

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Art to be within life—People's untutored expression—Man's right to be artistic—Artificiality taken as beauty—Exhibitions not for the people—Tall claim for abstract art—Right advice at right moment—For revival of classical schools—Training in graphic arts in Bombay.

ARTISTIC living is not a special distinction reserved exclusively for the privileged few.

In the normal course, it should form a facet of one's personality whatever his social rank be. Man, with the average emotional make-up, has the innate tendency to be artistic. He has a right to the artistic.

Artistic Living

Since the aesthetic is one of the primordial instincts, it has prompted man in the earliest stage of evolution to take to art as a mode of expression. The pattern of artistic living remains constant throughout the entire course of evolution, although it differs in each stage. It is one of the features by which the stage of evolution and cultural development of man or the entire community is distinguished. Man would be distinctly incomplete in growth, if he is devoid of art.

In the case of common folks, artistic living means an expression through the medium of art. It should not be taken as a manifestation of the specialised creative activity which marks out a few as artists—as producers of art. However those, whose aesthetic instinct may be fairly active, can be styled in a way as artists, since they being constantly in search of beauty behave as executants trying to be creative and original in whatever they do.

Moulded By Art

In dress, manners, conversation, gait and generally speaking in bearing and behaviour, such persons seem to be pleasing in varying degrees. The charm carried by them is derived from the ennobling influence of art. In other words, it is through the contact with art that refinement which is a cultural accomplishment is acquired. Life to be worth the name must have art within it and for it, as it must develop the artistic way of expression as one of its positive features.

Artistic living is moulded by the impact of all the arts. Since the different arts have to converge on the people, life-artistic will suffer from imperfections, if the influence of one or more on it is weak or is withheld from it. Every art must serve a definite social purpose by playing its role in moulding the artistic living of the community, and only then it, as the creative expression, of the artist will justify its raison d'etre.

Not For The Audience

Artistic living is developed through a passive process of reaction and assimilation. The people, who are aesthetically alert, are instinctively responsive to the emanations of art which is introduced to them. They imbibe and assimilate something of such art which in its turn manifests itself in their activities and behaviour. Such artistic expression has the naturalness and spontaneity which the discerning eye cannot miss. It is not a deliberate and laboured effort at exhibition. In the case of India, it was the very ethos of her life.

The common folks have the faculty to select colours, texture and designs of clothing. They have shown the taste for achitectural designs and decorations. The artists within them have prompted them to execute wall paintings and Rangoli. As executants they have built up their own repertoire of dances songs and music, but the point which has to be stressed in this connection is that all this art is their natural expression and is not intended for the delectation of the audience. The people's untutored art needs to be assessed and appreciated as a heritage by itself.

Since the people cannot but imbibe and assimilate artistic influences, every art which is to be presented to them must be wholesome and also ennobling in its effect. Unwholesome art is bound to have a degrading effect on them. If not avoided, it will appear in the final analysis to have vitiated the artistic living of the community. Since every art is moulded by the creative genius of a nation whose expression it might happen to be, it is supposed to be distinctive in its technique, form and content. The artistic living of the people should, therefore, be expected to have a pattern of its own and it has been so in India. In this context, it is necessary to state that art intended for the mass of the people must be intelligible, interesting and also instructive to them.

The normal development of life of any nation needs full contribution from art in each medium. The growth of all the arts should, therefore, be even and orderly, so that the development of artistic living may not be lop-sided or defective. While the people assimilate art and express themselves artistically, they offer ample material to the artist for his creative endeavour. The process of give and take is so subtle that it is easily missed, but it has to be counted as a factor in the making of art in any country.

Glamour Of Artificiality

The various regional patterns of artistic living are still retained by the unsophisticated common people. So far as the fastidious sections of the urban population are concerned, one has to draw a line of distinction between "artistic" and "artificial." The ideal of life-beautiful has faded in the glamour of artificiality which is a derivative of western fashions. The artistic expression, as one of the modes of living, is being suppressed by pseudo-culture in urban environments.

While artistic expression is fast receding from the so-called cultured class, art is sought after as a pastime and is treated as an extraneous thing to be admired from a distance. The fashionable folks are not perturbed by the indifferent designs of buildings in which they reside, because they have got, under the spell of pseudo-culture, a wrong notion that art has to be sought after only in museums, galleries and exhibitions. Artistic living will degenerate into a mere slogan, if art is not appreciated and planned as a vital need of the community.

For West End Circles

Inaugurating the annual exhibition organised by the Municipality at Dewas, Mr. V. V. Dravid, Development Minister of Madhya Bharat, expressed concern about the neglected population of villages. He stressed the need of disseminating knowledge among villagers and suggested that exhibitions should be organised in an increasing number of villages. Mr. Dravid's were the words of wisdom, but they might not be taken notice of, as exhibitions have come to be a fashion for urban residents.

The West End circles of the cities like Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta seem to be under the impression that they are the whole of India. Exhibitions which are decisively of educational interest to the mass of the people are usually arranged by them for themselves; and art, the principal item of exhibitions, is guarded by the West End coteries as their own monopoly. With the social organisation is at present, passing through the process of replanning provision ought to be made in its plans to decentralise the venues of exhibitions and demonstrations and to ensure equitable distribution of art and audio-visual education in the interest of the people

About Abstract Art

Widely divergent statements, which are at times made in the field of art, are bound to create confusion. Bombay was told a few days ago that abstract art had come to an end in Europe, but now it has heard a different story about the position of abstract art in America. Mr. Allen Atwell, Fellow, Ford foundation, pointed out the other day in his lecture that there was a strong tendency for abstract expression among American artists particularly of the younger generation. Such a statement should mean that abstract art, having been exiled from its own land, has been offered an asylum in America. It should have, at least, brought relief to those who have looked upon abstract expression as the final word on art and who might have been depressed by the story about its shaky position in Europe.

The reason assigned by Mr. Atwell for the growing popularity of abstract expression in America was in terms of possibility and was hardly convincing. According to him, abstract art would possibly make paintings understandable and interesting to the people of all nations and languages in the world. Really speaking abstract art has the language which is intelligible to a few. Those who are thinking of abstract expression in terms of a universal language should find out from the people in this country whether the pictorial idioms of abstraction convey anything to them. Every style has its own peculiarly and distinctions, and so has abstract painting.

Agreeably Discordant Note

In the midst of discussions on abstract art heard on different occasions, an agreeably discordant note was struck by Bombay's Chief Justice, Mr. M. C. Chagla, while inaugurating the Members' Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society. Mr. Chagla thought of the people in reference to art. He expressed the hope that Indian artists would paint for the common men and make art available to them. He, further, expected artists to paint only such pictures as would be understood by the common men. Mr. Chagla's words made a piece of right advice to young artists at the right moment and place.

It would not be surprising if what the Chief Justice said is taken as a hint at regimentation in pictorial expression, but the point raised by him had a deep significance and as such it cannot be taken, by any stretch of imagination, as a curb on the freedom to paint. A few artists have completely ignored, in their preoccupation with the Parisian fashions, the interests and artistic needs of the people; and for the same reason they have to be reminded of the social purposes which art is intended to serve. Mr. Chagla did well in advocating the cause of the people in relation to art.

On-The-Spot Revival

In the context of art revival, much is said and written about the classical schools of painting. There is a proposal for the establishment of Ajanta Schools at Ajanta in order to encourage students to make on-the-spot study of the Ajanta frescoes. There is also a proposal for the rivival of the Kangra School. On paper, such proposals appear to be pleasing, but they cannot be treated lightly.

Ajanta, Kangra and a few geographical names denote classical schools of Indian painting, and each has its own distinctions. In the course of revival, it is desirable to make sure that every school retains its integrity and that its name is not exploited for the purpose of experimentation. the revivalistic endeavour will take the right course, if the teacher or director in charge of the school has imbibed the true spirit of the tradition and has the ability to conduct the school efficiently. The personnel will have to be selected on the merits of proper qualifications. Then in the case of Kangra or any other later school, its survivals, if any, must be invited to join the staff. They should not treated as craftsmen of no consequence.

Indication Of Progress

The Graphic Art Exhibition, which was organised by the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, proved to be an interesting function. Apart from showing the finished products, it gave a fair idea about the technique of graphic arts. The exhibition also furnished a fresh indication of the progress which the school is steadily making. The small collection of prints of etching, wood cut and lino cut—the works of students—had to be judged from the point of view of inequality and not quantity, and in this respect it reflected credit to the authorities by whom the training in this specialised technique of art is planned and directed.

It was refreshing to note, in the exhibition, the hold acquired by students, in a short time, on the delicate but difficult technique of graphic arts. The special class imparts training to post-diploma students during regular hours. Its evening session is meant for external students. The graphic technique in its different forms ensures distribution of art on a larger scale, as the people, who cannot buy original paintings, can get graphic prints at a much reduced cost. The new class of the Sir J. J. School of Art will stimulate the progress of Indian art in the right direction, as it will help artists and art students in adapting the typical Indian way of linear expression to the graphic media and technique.

MILKMAID

By Shri Keshvalla of the Sir J. J. School of art.

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Medicos Hail Kinsey Report As New Light On Life

(Continued from Page 3 col. 5)

material would have lightened our load considerably if it had been available.

One day a seventeen-year-old girl broke down in the office of one of our counsellors. She had just married a nineteen-year-old soldier who was on his way overseas, and they had taken their honeymoon during his last week's leave in this country. The week had been horrible for her. Her young husband's demands were excessive. By the second day she had become hurt and upset, and by the fourth day she was literally sick. "If this is marriage," she told us "I just don't want it."

We were able to convince the youngster that her husband was probably overstimulated by the uncertainties of his future in the Army and that she should make due allowances. But if we had had the new Kinsey book, we could have helped her even more, by showing her the significant new charts indicating that most men reach the peak of their desire in the late teen and then gradually decline, while a woman starts more slowly but then continues with unabated desire into her fifties and sixties. Those charts might have saved us the hours of talking it took to assure her that one day she and her husband could be thoroughly compatible.

Banker vs Wife

At the other end of the age scale was the fifty-five-year-old banker whose desires had lesened to the degree which, according to Dr. Kinsey, is natural for most middle-aged men. He was having fewer and fewer experiences with his fifty-two-year-old wife —but her desire was no less than it had been. Tensions were developing between them: the husband thought his wife's demands were abnormal; the wife thought she no longer was attractive to her husband. The wife's next step—judging from our past experience—might have been to seek out an extramarital affair, simply to prove to herself that she still had appeal for men. Fortunately, they came to us, and we were able to help them solve the problem by our talking-it-out process, whereby they learned to understand each other's feelings and to communicate with each other. But the new Kinsey charts would have hastened the understanding considerably.

Perhaps the most dramatic case in which the new Kinsey material might have helped was one involving an Army captain who, in the emotional chaos of going off to war, insisted on spending a week end in Ney York with his fiance—whom he later married. But when he returned from overseas, he was terribly upset about that past experience. He kept saying, "If you spent a week end with me, there must have been week ends with other men. How many others?"

The wife, very much in love with her husband, was at first hurt, then resentful. But the thought of the week end continued to obsess him. It froze him up every time he attempted marital relations. He would shout, "You're not worthy of being the mother of my children!" Soon the tension became so great that it affected his work in the Army, and after his discharge his doctor sent him to see us. The case was one of those in which there was nothing we could do but refer him to psychiatric help. The wife got a divorce and the husband currently is trying the care of a psychoanalyst.

Premarital

It is extremely risky to attempt to predict what might have happened in so complex a situation had the new Kinsey book been available then but there is one interesting section of the new report that might have done some good. Of those married women who had a premarital experience, nearly half had it with only one man—the man they later married. Perhaps that fact might have provided solid ground for the captain to stand on, so that he might not have been so upset by this particular premarital experience—or at least might have been able to talk it out with a marriage counsellr.

On the basis of past experience, we expect to make the greatest use of the new Kinsey book in cases involving supposed frigidity in women. The problem is quite common among the one in ten married couples who bring sex difficulties to the Marriage Council. The story almost always is the same. The husband says, "I love my wife. She's neat, capable and pretty, and we don't have any financial problems. Everything should be wonderful, but somehow I just can't make my wife respond to me. I can't stand it. I love her, but I can't spend the rest of my life with her." Or the wife comes in and says, "I'm afraid I'm one of that big group of frigid women you read about. I'm scared. I don't know what to do."

Our experience bears him out In the cases we encounter, it usually develops that, although the woman never has attained a climax in her marital relations, she used to become aroused during petting before marriage, sometimes even achieving complete satisfaction. The point, of course, is that she can't be frigid if she has ever had such an experience.

Then what has caused her lack of marital response. Little by little the story comes out. The husband tells us he believes marital relations should be carried out in a certain specific way, that any variation is never practiced by nice people who respect one another. Then we ask if they still engage in mutual caressing, as they did before they were married. No, he says, nice people don't do that after they're married. His wife, obviously, isn't frigid; she isn't responding simply because she isn't receiving the stimulation necessary to 'make' her respond.

Now, armed with Dr. Kinsey's findings, we'll be able to educate such people.

Revolution

In many areas of sexual experience, like these frigidity problems, Dr. Kinsey has confirmed the theories which many of us in the counselling field have worked out by trial and error in our clinical work. We learned long ago, for example, that women who are not otherwise aroused sometimes can be stimulated by reading beautiful love stories together with their husbands. Sure enough, the new Kinsey Report shows that while women rarely respond to the stimulation of imagery, they do react to "stimulation by literary materials."

Certainly the new Kinsey Report should bring happiness to far more people than it may hurt, and it could even change important aspects of our culture. Several of my colleagues have commented, 'don't be surprised if in the next few years you see a quiet revolution in America, with more and more thinking parents encouraging their children to marry very young—to spare them the frustrations of having no permissible sex outlet during the peak years of their desires."

If this and other significant changes do take place in our culture, it will be difficult to believe that people once asked: "Why would an important scientist like Dr. Kinsey spend fifteen years of his life studying a distasteful subject like sex?"

Sea Of Glory

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Dr. Poling was at the Marble Collegiate Church, in New York City, and the family lived in a succession of apartments and houses on nearby Long Island and in New York City. The moment schoolwas over in June, the Poling family moved out of the city and established themselves at Lake Sunapee, in the north-eastern State of New Hempshire, for the summer.

Clark was sent to Oakwood, the famous school founded by the religious sect called the Society of Friends or Quakers, in Poughkeepsie, New York, at the end of his first year of high (secondary) school. His first impression was a happy one.

The physical roominess of the place augured well for breadth of mind; green fields, a great sweep of woods to the south, trim white buildings scattered about the grounds.

Clark's first impression of space and peace was borne out on the level of the spirit also. Casual goodness was the very texture at Oakwood. There was respect for learning and brilliance, but simple, goodness was enthroned among these qualities as an equal, if not a superior. Oakwood was an important phase in Clark Poling's formation. The closest and most enduring friendships of his life were formed here. He continually returned to Oakwood in later life; it had a fascination for him not only because of its physical aspects but because of the spiritual strength he found there.

At Long House

With the advent of spring Clark and his good friend Tubby Painter began to look forward to their summer at Long House, which Dr. Poling had recently acquired as a summer place in New Hampshire. Days at Long House were not merely days of pleasure and loafing. There was work to be done about the place and roads to be built. Everyone was expected to do his part. The hay had to be put up, there was bread to be kneaded, and wood to be sawed and split. Then there was the Dutch oven, which Mrs. Poling had reconditioned. It was a wood eater, and clark and Tubby were requierd to see that everything was ready for baking day. The two boys sweated over their task. Clark was critical of all Dutch ovens; he thought the whole thing more or less of a bore. But when after grace they all sat at table, sometimes as many as 27 of them, he was convinced of the oven's virtue. The beans were unbelievably good and the bread was better than any cake.

Through many summers spent at Long House Clark learned to appreciate and love his new mother. Her goodness, and the interest she had in everything beautiful, called to his mind and heart.

Dr. Poling's presence in the small town attracted many famous visitors. The pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church was a personage of note, and Mother Poling was the very essence of hospitality.

Now, on Sunday morning, the little church weakened to expectancy. Famous men ornamented the pulpit. Once every summer was Poling Day. The whole family pitched in to make it something special. When the service was over, all the celebrities trooped out to Long House, for dinner.

It wasn't only at Long House that Tubby and Clark built up their memories. For two summers the boys worked on Dr. Campbell's farm, pitching hay, looking after the herd and helping with the milking. All too soon however, it was time to return to Oakwood.

Take Your Own Time

COMPOSER-CONDUCTOR Leopold Stokowsky is so famous that he has to resort to drastic measures to dodge interviewers.

Returning to New York aboard the Queen Elizabeth the other day, he hurried off the liner by the garbage gangway with a coat over his head and shoulders. It fooled the photographers. But Stokowsky must have been hot. The temperature was 86 degrees!

My favourite story about him: He was due to conduct a programme in New York when he found, shortly before the time of the performance, that his artistic grey hair badly needed trimming.

He rushed round to a Broadway hairdresser who was about to shut his shop. "Sorry I'm late, but I sha'n't keep you long," apologised the conductor.

The hairdresser began his work in a feverish hurry. He told the maestro: "I want to get away because I'm off to a Stowsky concert."

"In that case," said Stokowsky, "you can take your time. I'm pretty sure the performance won't start before I get there!"

Books Sow Seeds Of Revolution

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phy" (1931), a kind of ideological handbook for a whole college generation that was impatient with talk of getting "good men" in office, and wondered, with more or less overtones of Marxism, if the trouble did not lie in the economic system itself.

Wendell Willkie's "One World" (1943), a volume that was many things, including some extraordinary statements about the Soviet, but, above all, was a summons to live in the world, read by millions who were becoming ready for the call.

What books have been most important in changing the United States since World War II? Who knows what America has been changing to? More than likely, in an era so little formed, the works that will do most to fashion it are only now being written.

If books have continually helped to change America and my list of volumes is anywhere near sound, it points to one especially striking fact. Certainly the United States has swung frequently from doctrines of freewheeling democracy and social reform to the kind of leadership by the business-minded which usually goes under the name Conservatism. Where on the list, beyond the *Federalist Papers* and Spencer, are the writings which heralded and helped bring about the shifts to such conservatism?

The absence of powerful books bespeaking business-mindedness in modern America has been emphasized to the point of caricature in the past year. At the time when the nation was voting General Eisenhower and his corporation executives into control, the No. 1 best seller was the autobiography of Tallulah Bankhead, to whom businessmen are hardly the darlings. Down the line were a biography of Adlai Stevenson; a collection of the mocking cartoons of Herblock; and Edward Mead's "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," which, apart from the heritical implication of its title, ends up something of a diagnosis of Junior Executive's Disease. On or off the best-seller lists, the only potent volume expressing any significant part of the new atmosphere was Whittaker Chambers's "Witness," and at that Chambers is a good deal more of a spokesman of God than of corporate America. The country may have turned to New Dealism with a copy of "Babbitt" or Steffens in its pocket, but it has turned away from New Dealism clutching the collected speeches of Eisenhower, the seminal quality of which has been questioned.

All of this is no accident, and comment on it is, I think, the most valuable epilogue to any list of catalytic books. Without exception, the writings highlighted in this article were forthright books, transparently forthright. That was their greatest power. It gave drive to the sentimentality of Harriet Stowe, eloquence to the schoolmasterish prose of Dewey, a high sense of destiny even to the chapters of cataloguing in Beard's "Economic Interpretation."

Ladies Look Up

Handbags Reflect Personality

By NORA W. MARTIN

PARIS, (INS).

MORE personal than short length or decollete, a lady's handbag reflects personality.

Roger Model, who creates bags for Dior, Fath, Schiarparelli, Lanvin, Balenciaga and Paguin, has matched his designs to the new 1954 Paris look.

Handbags in general show more height than width this year. Indian lamb, goat, kid, antelope, calf and lizzard are the 1954 materials for handbags.

For evening precious purses in gold colour will be fashionable.

For sportswear and travelling Roger Model has designed a case composed of three boxes with drawers. A large box forms the base while two small boxes, one beside the other, form the top. It is made of boxcalf, and can open up to a flat shape with the boxes lying in a row.

A practical roomy handbag comes in a shape similar to a doctor's satchel. Made of black [illegible] ther it has a gold metal [illegible] and will look efficient with a sporty outfit.

Roger Model's most original bag shape this year is the replica of a hot-water bottle, in form and size. Its catch looks like the hot water bottle top but opens up with a wide yawn. This bag is made of black kid with a metal top.

One pouch handbag is made in skunk-skin, another, more elegant in style, is a pouch of night satin with trimming and bow in mauve lizzard.

Roger Model uses lizzard for trimming only. He makes an orange lizzard outside pocket for a brown kid leather handbag. Another smart model combines lizzard and beige jersey.

Even classic shaped bags have a special Paris touch. So a purple envelope bag comes with gilded metal handles, while a black suede pouch bag with handles of tortise shell looks super-smart. Gold metal imitating bamboo is also used as handles. A square studded golden clasp gives a touch of preciousness to a square purse of black antelope.

For evening wear Roger Model proposes fancy as well as plain styles.

One plain envelope bag is covered entirely by golden paillettes imitating fish-scales. A charming purse, shaped like a butterfly, provides a matching accessory to a gala gown. It is made of gold net and outlined in golden leather with a jewel clip fastening.